

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

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IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1848.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas it has been found that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been snatched from their masters, protectors and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, and if any person claiming possession, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer contingency than he or she is bound to serve, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or counties where such sale or disposition shall be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the servitude or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphan's court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

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IN COUNCIL,
March 18, 1848.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of June next, on the premises (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

"HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,"

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

April 30.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican; the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

April 30.

the furniture of the cabin is new, and commodious; each of the staterooms is supplied with a little library, and the best chairs, time, besides the best chairs, time, instruments for observation, and drawing, &c. There are two new invented machines, which are particularly attracted our notice: one is a box of a polygonal shape, about two or three feet high, and one foot in diameter. At the base there is a lamp so contrived, that it is not liable to be extinguished; and near the top is a compass, to which the light of the lamp is communicated by reflection. The other machine is a sort of metal box, attached to a leaden weight, which weight, when it strikes the bottom of the sea, causes a valve to open so that the box is filled with water, and when the lead is raised the valve closes, and prevents the water from coming out. The object of this is, to ascertain the difference between the saltiness of the water at the bottom and at the surface of the Arctic sea. It is the invention of Sir Humphrey Davey.

The officers of the ships are in the highest spirits, and it would be an injustice to them not to notice the polite, gentlemanly, and hospitable attention, they have shown to the numerous persons, whose curiosity induced them to go on board.

New-York, May 7.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival of the ship Ann Maria, Captain Waite, from Liverpool, we have received our regular news of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 23d, the latter to the 25th of April, with Lloyd's General Shipping Lists to the 23d, all inclusive.

The London Courier of April 1st in speaking of our affairs with Spain, remarks—"The President has laid before the House of Representatives a complete view of the existing relations between Spain and the United States. In the message accompanying the documents, the President informed the Legislature, that the conduct of the United States throughout the whole transaction had been remarkable for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights." Of course Mr. Monroe could not say less than this, but we confess, an attentive perusal of Mr. Adams' letter (which is inserted) to Don Oniz, has not exactly impressed us with the same view upon the subject. We think the forbearance of the U. States during the last seven or eight years, upon which Mr. Adams insists with so much confidence, may be traced to the situation in which America stood, for a part of that period at least, with regard to England, which not only rendered her discussions with Spain comparatively unimportant, but necessarily crippled her means of enforcing her pretensions in any like demonstrations. Her recent refusal, also, to accept the mediation of this country, looks as she relied more upon an appeal to the sword, with a feeble and embarrassed adversary, than upon an equitable examination of her demands. Certainly the reasons assigned by Mr. Adams for the possible occupation of the Floridas, are such as would be addressed only to power not in a condition to resort to the ultima ratio."

An article from Vienna, quotes accounts from Constantinople, stating that all the foreign Ministers met on foot conferences with the Divan, with the view of adopting in concert with the Ottoman Government, measures for representation of the Barbary powers, and for obtaining satisfaction for their past conduct. It is stated, that the Porte was endeavoring to temporise, but that the foreign Ministers were determined upon a categorical answer being given, that it might be communicated to the allied sovereigns at their next meeting.

An article from Saxony, of the 10th of April, says, that for some months, English agents have traveled through that country to buy the wool of the next shearing, and that they have even proposed to some owners of large flocks, to contract for their wool for several years.

The Russian Minister of Finance, representing the financial affairs of his kingdom, gave a very flattering view of the prospects of Russia. Mr. Robert Wilson, a candidate to represent the Borough of Southampton, is already mentioned.

It is interesting to learn that a woman named Harriet Skelton, was to be executed at London for uttering forged bank notes. The particulars of the case will be found below.

Major General Sir John Keane, sailed from Portsmouth, on the 18th April, to assume the government of St. Lucia.

Captain C. B. H. Ross, is appointed Naval Commissioner at Quebec, and commander of the Naval force on the Canadian Lakes.

There was a considerable fall of snow at Liverpool, on the 24th of April.

The damage by the late fire at Liverpool is estimated at 40,000 pounds sterling.

London, April 20.
The case of Harriet Skelton, is most interesting and affecting. She is aged 33; she was left an orphan when only three years old. She was brought up in a respectable family till her 15th year, when she entered service, in which station she continued till her marriage with John Skelton in 1810, a few years older than herself; her husband soon proved himself a most abandoned & vicious character. For eight years she had to bear every thing malice or barbarity could inflict, when, finding himself unable to maintain his wife, and indulge his own propensities for drinking, he left her, totally destitute, in lodgings in London, with the fixed determination of never seeing her again. At this juncture she accidentally met her brother, Mr. Goodluck, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Skelton had been long at variance. On hearing her story Mr. Goodluck, offered her a comfortable asylum with him, upon condition she would entirely abandon her husband. This she refused, alleging that her duty as a wife required her to do nothing that would exasperate him, whilst there remained any hope of reconciliation, being unable to endure the thoughts of a total separation from Mr. Skelton, whom she all along tenderly loved. Determined to make one more effort, she followed him to Battlebridge, where he was at work; she only asked him to allow her 5s. per week, though she well knew he was gaining at that time 35s. weekly; even this he peremptorily refused. Mrs. Skelton had now no resource left but her brother, to whom she went in December, 1816. He by degrees unfolded a mystery, of which she had no previous suspicion, and she discovered Mr. Goodluck to be a regular passer of Forged Bank of England Notes. He earnestly entreated her to unite in this fatal traffic; for ten months she resisted his warmest solicitations; but, in November, 1817, her brother having contracted a debt of 160, which he was unable to pay, he told her plainly unless she assisted in passing notes, he must go to prison, and she would be left destitute as before. This shook her virtue; and Mrs. Skelton not only began uttering forged notes, but also offered her house for the reception of those characters, in the hopes of raising the necessary sum.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) May 21.
Ebenezer Suters & Henry Davis, of Lanesboro', were tried and convicted by the jury, of a Conspiracy. This was one of the most nefarious and detestable transactions which we have ever known to have been investigated in a Court of Justice. The leading facts were these: Davis had withdrawn a poor young girl, belonging to a respectable family, from the paths of virtue. Under the direction of her father, she had sued out against Davis, a process for maintenance. Upon this Davis and Shiers combined to charge the young girl with theft—and thus render her incompetent as a witness, and defeat the process for maintenance. To effect this, Davis visited her on Sabbath evening, & with many professions of friendship and affection, proposed to make her a present of some handkerchiefs and stockings. He told her that on Tuesday evening a waggon would stop against her father's house, and then she must come to the door alone, and the present would be delivered to her—she must keep it secret, &c. About 9 o'clock on the evening mentioned, she heard a waggon stop near the house, and went to the door; a bundle was put into her hand by some person, who instantly disappeared—the light being dark, she was unable to distinguish who the person was.

This person was Shiers, who procured the goods at Mr. Hall's store upon an order drawn by Davis. The morning after this, Shiers went before a magistrate and swore that the articles which he had delivered to the girl, had been stolen from his waggon near the house of the father the night before, and obtained a warrant to search the house & bring

the person, in whose possession they might be found, before some magistrate for trial. Shiers, with a sherriff, went to the house and found the goods in the girl's trunk, and she was taken before a magistrate as a thief. She told the simple facts in an artless manner—requested to have Davis summoned, who would confirm what she said. The respectable magistrate, whose conduct we cannot too highly commend, suspected there was a dark plot; he adjourned the cause to a future day. The hearts of the culprits appeared to fall them—suspicion was awake—Shiers abandoned his prosecution—and did not appear on the day of adjournment, and the girl was discharged by the magistrate. These criminals were sentenced each to suffer solitary imprisonment 30 days, and to hard labour for five years in the State prison.—Star.

In Calvert County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, May Term, 1818.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Benjamin H. MacKall, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Francis Hance, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the second Monday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, three successive weeks before the said second Monday of October. The report states, that the tract of land, supposed to contain four hundred and twenty acres, sold at twelve dollars per acre.

Signed by order of court,
William S. Morrell, Clk.
June 4, 1818. 3w.

MARYLAND.
Anne-Arundel County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely, 3m.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, on the premises, a part of a tract of Land called "Last of all" belonging to the heirs of Zephaniah Benson, late of Worcester county, deceased, containing about 100 acres.

The creditors of the said Zephaniah Benson are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the court of Worcester county, within six months from the day of sale.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

John Stoddard, Trustee.
June 4. 3w.

Powder, Tents, &c.
To be sold at Public Auction, for Cash, on Thursday the 18th inst. at the State-house, a number of

Tents & Camp Kettles,
Likewise several kegs of T. P. F. & F. F. Gun Powder, of a good quality. The tents will make excellent sheets, shirts or trousers, for servants.

C. JACKSON, Agent.
June 4. 2

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.
June 5. 3w.

PLANTERS BANK
Of Prince-George's County.
An act having passed the last General Assembly of Maryland, to establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company, under the above title, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, consisting of eight thousand shares of twenty five dollars each, and directing a book of subscription for the said capital to be opened at the Town of Upper Marlborough, under the direction of the undersigned, or a majority of them, as Commissioners, on a day to be appointed and notified by them for that purpose.

Notice therefore is hereby given;
That Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, is appointed to open the said Book of Subscription; and the commissioners will meet on the said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Basil Bowling, in the Town of Upper Marlborough aforesaid, and continue the subscription open until five o'clock, P. M. of that day, for the benefit only of persons residing in Prince George's county, they having by the charter the right exclusively to subscribe on the first day; and to secure this object measures will be taken by the commissioners on the day of meeting aforesaid; and if the said subscriptions shall not be filled on the first day, the book will be kept open at the said place, between the hours aforesaid, for five days more, if necessary, to receive the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day, when the whole of the stock shall have been taken, the book will be closed. Five dollars on each share is to be paid at the time of subscribing; and the commissioners have deemed it advisable to require that this payment should be made in specie.

Subscriptions will be received under powers of attorney, drawn in the usual form, and properly executed, and acknowledged or proved, before a judge or justice of the peace.

John H. Magruder,
John Hodges, of Thos.
William Hill,
Robert W. Bowie,
Samuel Sprigg.
May 28. t 16 June *

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, senr. late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.
May 28.

PUBLIC CIRCLE.
The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State-House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kibb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynadier,
Jeremiah Hughes,
F. Hollingsworth.
Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

RICHARD GRAY,
HAS FOR SALE, SEVERAL HORSES,
FIT FOR THE SADDLE OR HARNESS.
He expects more in a few days, and will keep a supply of them until the 15th of June. They will be sold low for cash.

Annapolis, May 28, 1818. 3w.

Bank Stock FOR SALE.
4576 subscribed Shares reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Session 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply either in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. H. M.
Annapolis, April 30, 1818.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, and American, Baltimore, and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 weeks.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Best Superfine French and English blue Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed and other colours, Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.

All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

April 23.

FOUNTAIN INN,
Lately occupied by JOHN H. BARNEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON, From Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Barney's mail and expedition Stages, both from Washington and Philadelphia, will call as above, on entering and departing from the city.

Baltimore, April 16. 6

New & Cheap Goods.
WARFIED & RIDGELY.
Have just received, and offer for Sale, a
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Of India, English, French and German
GOODS,
Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Stripped muslin on cas	6 4 & 4 4 Cambrie
simere,	Muslins,
Angola	do.
Coburg mix'd do	Mull
Blue & Yellow In	do.
dia Nankeens,	Stripes
Col'd twilled do.	Book
Plain & twilled	do.
black Bombazetta,	Stripe & plaid
White & black	Ginghams,
Jeans,	Sayer London
4 4 Italian Crapes,	prints,
White & black Pat-	Ladies white & co-
tinett,	loured Kid & Silk
	Gloves,
	Parasols,

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	8 4 6 4 & 4 4 Fan-
12 4 11 4 10 4 &	cy Shavels,
9 4 knotted coun-	Canton Craps do.
terpanes,	7 8 & 4 4 Irish Lin-
White & coloured	terpanes,
Marselles Vest-	Black & green Flo-
ing,	rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Baffas,	do. Sheetting,
Manmoodies,	do. Shirting,
Salempore, and	White & Brown
Gurrabs,	Russia Sheetting,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Tickenburgs,
8 4 & 6 4 Table do	Brown Burlaps,
Domestic stripes &	Hessian & Brown
plaids,	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,
QUEEN'S WARE, & Ironmongery.
5 LIKEWISE,
FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.
All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7. 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at this Office,
The Laws of Maryland,
Passed December Session, 1817.
Price—\$ 1 50.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Eastern Watchman.

THE WANDERER'S FAREWELL.

Farewell to the scenes where my infancy
wore
On my dear native mountains her gar-
lands of love!
With one breeze from the mountains
to play round my sail.
With one flower of the roses that bloom
in the vale;
Where'er through the wild waste of
waters I roam.
This heart still shall turn from its wan-
derings home.
How blissful I bid the gay moments
fleet by.
While affection still follows my path
with a sigh;
While afar some bright vision of beau-
ty appears,
Like the sun-beam of hope through the
winter of years;
How calmly the path-way of sorrow
pursues.
If friendship will share in its loneli-
ness too.
Yes—dark is the noon day of nature—
her smile
But the dim star of morning, just beam-
ing awhile,
To thy magical vision which hope can
impart,
And which flashes afar on the wander-
er's heart;
Like the gold skirted clouds on the
night circled west.
It shall gleam when all pleasure beside
it shall rest.
And she too, whose image still lives in
the scene,
Where remembrance oft lingers on
years that have been;
O say, will she cherish my memory
yet,
With one bright tear of sorrow, one
sigh of regret?
Will she strike the loud harp to the
hours that are past.
To that moment of parting, the loveli-
est, the last?
Still wave then ye flow'rets along in the
vale,
Ye roses, spread all your wild sweets
to the gale,
And oh! if the joys which my child-
hood have known,
Must now leave me to wander all cold
and alone,
I will pray that your flowers in the
vale may remain,
Till I tread the dear scene of enchant-
ment again.

From the Union.

STANZAS.

"The memory of joys that are past
Are sweet and mournful to the soul."

OBSIAN.

Loved moon, to me thy soothing ray,
Recalls sweet dreams of youth though
past,
Of hours of pleasure far away;
Of this world's happiness the last!

How oft upon a summer's night,
In childhood's hour I've gazed alone,
Upon thy mild unclouded light,
That bright on earth in beauty shone:

Then each sweet ray of thine that smil-
ed,
On tree or flower was dear to me,
For every form of fancy wild
My young heart knew, was caught from
thee.

Oft have I marked thy fading gleam,
As passing clouds obscured thy hue,
But never thought youth's morning
beam.
Would e'er be "dimmed and darkened
too!"

Oh no, I thought this life was fair,
That every scene was fraught with
bliss;
My young heart, never dreamed of
care,
Nor sighed for worlds more bright than
this.

Yes, those were moments when the
breast,
From each dark strain and thought was
free;
Our visions then were those of rest,
And every hope was bright like thee.

But childhood's happiness will fade,
Its fairy dreams will pass away,
And every form by bliss arrayed,
Prove but the pageant of a day.

Yet still will linger on the mind,
Some trace of feelings once so dear,
Some sweet remembrance left behind,
To gild an hour of sadness here.

For dear to memory must be,
Past hours of innocence and love,
When every breast from care was free,
And pure as thy bright light above.

And now, when'er thy soothing beam,
Seems calm to sleep on tree and flower;
It oft recalls the perished dream,
And happiness of that blest hour.

Yes, lovely orb, thy soothing rays,
When now upon thy light I dwell,
Bring back to memory "other days,"
And hours of pleasure loved so well.

Yes, those were moments free from
trifles,
When no dark image filled the breast;
Oh may our parting hour of life,
It's closing scene be but as blest.

And when our morning beam so bright,
Shall set in clouds and storms of woe,
May some mild ray shed o'er its light,
To guide our wandering steps to heav-
en.

BENEVOLENCE.

Shenstone was one day walking
through his romantic retreats in
company with his Delia; (his real
name was Wilmore) they were go-
ing towards the bower which he had
made sacred to the ashes of Thomp-
son, the harmonious author of the
Seasons. "Would to heaven," said
Shenstone, pointing to the trees,
"that Delia could be happy in the
midst of these rustic avenues!" He
would have gone on but was inter-
rupted. A person rushed out of a
thicket, and presenting a pistol to
his breast demanded his money.—
Shenstone was surprised, and Delia
fainted. "Money," said he, "is
not worth struggling for.—You can-
not be poorer than I am.—Unhappy
man," said he, throwing him his
purse, "take it and fly as quick as
possible." The man did so. He
threw his pistol into the water and
in a moment disappeared. Shen-
stone ordered the foot boy, who fol-
lowed behind him, to pursue the rob-
ber at a distance, and observe wheth-
er he went. In two hours time
the boy returned and informed his
master that he had followed him to
the Hales Owen, where he lived;
that he went to the very house door
and peeped through the key hole;
that as soon as the man entered, he
threw the purse on the floor, and
addressing himself to his wife, "take,
(said he) the dear bought price of
my honesty." Then taking two of
his children one on each knee, he
said to them, "I have ruined my
soul to keep you from starving;" and
immediately burst into a flood of
tears. Shenstone enquired after
the man's character, and found that
he was a labourer, honest and in-
dustrious, but oppressed by want &
a numerous family. He went to the
house, where the man knelt down at
his feet and implored mercy.
Shenstone carried him home, to as-
sist at the building and other im-
provements, which made himself so
poor; and when Shenstone died, this
labourer went to his grave with true
tears of gratitude.

Immortal Benevolence! the rich-
est gem that adorns the human soul!
Without thee, kings are poor; and in
thy possession, the beggar is im-
mensely rich!

From the Boston Intelligencer.

THE REFLECTOR.

Let a man take a fair and particu-
lar view of the emotions of his heart:
let him stop at every corner long
enough to mark distinctly, all the ir-
regularities and follies within him—
let him consider how narrow and
circumscribed in understanding—
upon what slight grounds he takes
up opinions, and upon what frivol-
ous motives he lays them down—
upon what weak and false grounds
he builds his confidence to-day; and
how trembling and doubtful to-mor-
row, where no fear and no doubt
ought to be let—let him consider
how busy and incoherent a thing
imagination is; how turbulent, noisy,
and tumultuous the passions are;
how easily they are roused up and
set on fire; what awful disorders &
confusions they throw men into!—
Thus let a man look into himself
with a severe and impartial eye, and
he will see so many follies and de-
formities in his heart, that he will
have cause to be ashamed & alarm-
ed rather than to boast and be puff-
ed up with pride.

This self-knowledge, this looking
into ourselves, teaches us how to
behave patiently under the censures
and abuses of this world. A man
who truly knows his own heart,
knows more evil of himself already,
than any body else can tell him: &
when any one speaks ill of him, he
rather thanks God that he can say
no worse thing, and resolve upon
repentance and reformation. For,
could his enemy but look into the
hidden recesses of his heart, he
considers what a multitude of base
thoughts he might discover, the
publication of which would ruin his
reputation forever—or could he but
take a view of his fancy, he might
see it acting over the several scenes
of pride, ambition, envy and revenge;
and might point out many unbecom-
ing ingredients, which have entered
into the composition of his best ac-
tions.

It may be truly said that no man
in the world could bear such an in-
spection. To have every thought
and inward motion of the heart laid
open and exposed to view, would be
dreadful indeed even to the purest
of our race.

The study of one's own heart
renders men just and candid in their
reflections upon the faults of others,
and less busy in spreading them
abroad. A person inspecting his own
fallings, has not leisure to observe
and censure every little spot and
blemish in others; and when they
meet his view he is disposed to pass
the most favourable construction
upon them. If the evil he knows
proceeds from an unhappy temper
and constitution of body, he lays
the blame in part, upon the weak-
ness of human nature. If any one
has erred through custom, he con-
siders how, by imperceptible degrees,
custom becomes, as it were a sec-
ond nature, and it is very difficult
for one to learn to do good, who has
been accustomed to do evil.

Thus upon every occasion, a man,
intimately acquainted with himself,
consults his own heart, and making
every man's case his own, in some
good degree becomes charitable and
humble.

It may also be observed, that the
knowledge of ourselves, is the key
to all other useful knowledge; in oth-
er words, that let a man have all
other, and want this knowledge, his
accomplishments will be of very lit-
tle benefit either to himself or others.
He will be liable to a multitude of
mistakes, and exposed to every vice.
—If he does good, it will be acci-
dental, or merely from the same sin-
ister design, and no dependence
can be placed upon his opinions or
actions.

Let us keep our eyes upon our
own hearts, and this will lead us to
consider most seriously this great &
comprehensive rule of christian duty,
that whatsoever ye would that
man should do to you, do ye even so
to them.—The above ideas are dis-
gested from Fisher's Sermons, by
G.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"No situation in life is so favour-
able to establish habits of virtue,
and to powerful sentiments of devo-
tion, as a residence in the coun-
try, and rural occupations. I am
not speaking of a condition of pea-
santry, of which in this country we
know but little; but I refer to the
honourable character of an owner
of the soil, whose comfort, whose
weight in the community, & whose
very existence, depend upon his
personal labours, and the regular
returns of abundance from the soil
which he cultivates. No man, one
would think, would feel so sensibly
his immediate dependence, upon
God, as the husbandman. For all
his peculiar blessings he is invited
to look immediately to the bounty
of Heaven. No secondary cause
stands between him and his Maker.
To him are essential, the regular
succession of the seasons, and time-
ly fall of rain, the genial warmth of
the sun, the sure productiveness of
the soil, and the certain operations
of those laws of nature, which must
appear to him nothing less, than
the varied exertions of Omnipotent
energy.

In the country, we seem to stand
in the midst of the great theatre of
God's power, and we feel an unusual
proximity to our Creator. His blue
and tranquil sky spreads itself over
our heads, and we acknowledge the
intrusion of no secondary agent in
unfolding this vast expanse. Noth-
ing but Omnipotence can work up
the dark horrors of the tempest,
dart the flashes of the lightning,
and roll the long-resounding rumour
of the thunder. The breeze wafts
to his senses the odours of God's
beneficence. The voice of God's
power is heard in the rustling of
the forest; and the varied forms of
life, activity and pleasure, which he
observes in every alip of the fields,
lead him irresistibly, one would
think, to the source, of being, of
beauty, and of joy. How auspici-
ous such a life to the noble senti-
ments of devotion! Besides, the situ-
ation of the husbandman is pecu-
liarly favourable, it should seem, to
purity and simplicity of moral sen-
timent. He is brought acquainted,
chiefly, with the real and native
wants of mankind.—Employed sole-
ly in bringing food out of the earth,
he is not liable to be fascinated with
the fictitious pleasures, the unnatu-
ral wants, the fashionable follies,
and tyrannical vices of more busy
and splendid life.

Still more favourable to the reli-
gious character of the husbandman
is the circumstance, that from the
nature of agricultural pursuits, they
do not so completely engross the at-
tention as other occupations. They
leave much time for contemplation,
for reading, and intellectual plea-
sures. Especially does the institu-
tion of the Sabbath discover all its

value to the tiller of the earth,
whose fatigue it relaxes, whose hard
labour it interrupts, and who feels
on that day the worth of his moral
nature, which cannot be understood
by the busy man, who considers the
hopes of this day as interfering with
his hopes of gain, or professional
employments. If, then, this insti-
tution is of any moral and religious
value, it is to the country we must
look for the continuance of that
respect and observance which it
merits."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri
facias to me directed, from the court of
Appeals and Anne Arundel county
court, will be exposed to public sale, on
Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr.
James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of
Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all
the right, title, interest and claim, of
John B. Robinson, of and to all that
tract or parcel of Land whereon the
said John B. Robinson now resides,
called Poplar Neck, containing 200 a-
cres of land, more or less, being seized
and taken to satisfy debts due to Mor-
decai Stewart, use of Ebenezer Thomas,
use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt
due Rachel Stewart, use James Beck.
W. Welch of Ben. Shiff.
A. A. County.

May 28.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomsen, esq. having pro-
duced to the Governor an Exequatur
signed by the President of the United
States, and sealed with the seal of the
said States, recognizing him as Vice
Consul of his Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the
said recognition be published for the
information and government of the peo-
ple of this State. Given under my
hand and the seal of the State of Ma-
ryland, this eighth day of May, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of Ame-
rica.

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having
produced to me his commission as Vice
Consul of His Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore I do hereby re-
cognize him as such, and declare him
free to exercise and enjoy such func-
tions, powers and privileges, as are al-
lowed to Vice Consuls of the most fa-
voured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused
these letters to be made patent, and
the seal of the United States to be here-
unto affixed. Given under my hand at
the city of Washington, the twentieth
day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the
Independence of the United States of
America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be pu-
blished eight times in the Federal Ga-
zette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the
Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town
Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany
Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.
May 21.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO
FRANK, the property of the subscri-
ber. Frank is a Baker by profession,
and an excellent Waiter. For terms
apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Granmer.

May 21.

50 Dollars Reward.

A seconded from the subscriber, on
the 30th of April, a Mulatto LAD,
named

ALFRED,

About 17 years of age, of a good coun-
tenance, modest manners, & well made,
though rather low of his age. He has
been brought up Groom & Gardener,
and went off in his stable clothes; a
coarse dark round about jacket, drab
coloured country cloth trousers, and an
old hat with a crape round it. Who-
ever apprehends the said lad, & secures
him in any goal so that he get him a-
gain, shall receive the above reward,
and reasonable charges for bringing
him home.

J. T. SHAFF.

George-Town, (D. C.)

May 14, 1818

The Editors of the Federal Ga-
zette & Telegraph will insert the above
notice twice a week, for two weeks, & forward
their bills to this office.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received
and ready for delivery, at the Book
Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette
Feb. 11.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Inland to offer in Premiums, the fol-
lowing animals, and announce to the Pu-
blic their wish to have an exhibition of
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Im-
plements of Husbandry, and Household
Manufactures, in the City of Annapo-
lis, on the second Wednesday of June
next, and they offer the following pre-
miums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Mary-
land.
— the best Milch Cow, with a
Calf by her side.
— the second best do. with do.
— the best steer, not more than
four years old.
— the best pair of working cattle,
— the best ram of the long woolled
breed.
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the long woolled breed.
— the two second best Ewes and
Lambs of do.
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Merino breed.
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Barbary do.
— the two best Pigs, not less than
4, and not more than 6
months old.
— the best work Horses, not more
than 6 years,
— the best Saddle Horse, not
more than 8 years,
— the best Colt, not more than
3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premi-
um unless raised and owned, at the time
of exhibition, by the person offering
the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings
for men, of large size, not less
than 2 pair,
— the second best knit thread
stockings for men, of large size,
not less than 2 pair,
— the best knit thread Gloves for
men, of large size, not less than
2 pair,
— the second best knit Gloves of
thread for men, of large size, not
less than 2 pair.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit
the best Plough for common
purposes, of an improved con-
struction, and of his own inven-
tion.
To the person who shall exhibit
the best constructed plough, of
his own invention, for ploughing
in small grain of any kind.
To the person who shall exhibit
any other agricultural implement
of his own invention, which shall
in the opinion of the judges de-
serve a reward. Any sum the
judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result
of actual experience, for prevent-
ing damage to crops of wheat by
the Hessian fly.
For the best information, the re-
sult of actual experience, for pre-
venting damage to crops of Indi-
an Corn by the Grub or Cat
worm.
For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-
duce of twenty-five plants.
For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured without fire, the
produce of twenty-five plants.
Persons who intend offering articles
or matters for premiums, and should
not be able to have them prepared in
time for the exhibition in June, are
invited to bring them forward to
exhibition at the meeting of the Soci-
ty in December next.

The claim of every candidate for
premiums, is to be accompanied with
and supported by certificates of re-
spectable persons, of competent know-
ledge of the subject, and it is required
that the matters for which premiums
are offered, be delivered in without
names, or any intimation to whom they
belong; that each particular thing be
marked in what manner the claimant
thinks fit; such claimant sending with
it a paper sealed up, having on the
outside a corresponding mark, and on
the inside the claimant's name and ad-
dress.

All articles and matters to be offer-
ed for premiums, must be sent to the
care of the Secretary, the day before
the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves
the power of giving, in every case,
either the one or the other of the pre-
miums, as the articles or performances
shall be adjudged to deserve or
withholding both if there be no per-
son who may be secured by the Society
the Society will always be disposed to
judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their pre-
sent funds will not enable them to
offer more liberal premiums.
All persons who are disposed to make
any communication upon Agriculture
subjects, are invited to address them
to the Corresponding Committee of
the Agricultural Society of Maryland
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of This

March 5, 1818.

...not preceding such purchase or receipt on any such servant or slave, who may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever shall be procured, engaged or enslaved to purchase servants or slaves, or any other person not being resident in said, shall purchase or receive by contract any such servant or slave, he shall be entitled to freedom as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have pure any slave or slaves for exportation removal from the state of Maryland shall have the same in any county in this state, and information be laid with any judge or justice of the peace supported by oath or affirmation, the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export or move them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to process the house or place where such slave may be, and such judge or justice

and claimed said suspected runaway and proved his, her, or their true name, such suspected runaway, as is not required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such suspected runaway to the county or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the circuit court, with his commitment, and the judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether the suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remove said suspected runaway to prison, to be detained for such further or additional

3. And be it enacted, That several clauses and sections of declaration of rights, constitut

the
the
ian,

5 Henry Maynard,
Jeremiah Hughes,
P. Hollingsworth.
Annapolis, 14th May 1818. 12

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 11.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

We have learned with regret that swarms of small yellow bugs, resembling that called the Rose Bug, are making serious ravages among the fruit trees on several farms in the neighbourhood of this City. The small apples and peaches appear to be their favourite fruits. The trees and ground beneath, where the fruit has fallen, are said to be completely covered by them. They have likewise appeared in several fields of small grain, but we have not understood whether they have commenced their ravages upon it.

How far their work of destruction extends into the country beyond this, we know not.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the tenth day of June 1818, pursuant to adjournment, when Col. Henry Manadier the President, and Brice J. Worthington, Esq. Vice President, were called to their chairs, and Richard Harwood, Esq. the Secretary, being absent from indisposition, Nicholas Brewer was appointed Secretary, Pro. Tem.

The Society then proceeded to appoint judges to award premiums according to previous notice. And Brice J. Worthington, Lewis Duval, Horatio Ridout, Virgil Maxcy, and Thomas Snowden, Esqs. were appointed, who proceeded to examine the several subjects exhibited to the Society, and awarded as follows:

The prize for the best Bull raised in Maryland, to Nicholas Brewer, for his bull O-Carroll, raised at Covington.

The prize for the best Cow and Calf, to Henry Thompson of the city of Annapolis.

For the second best Cow & Calf, to Frederick Wells of the city of Annapolis.

For the best pair of work Cattle, to Col. Henry Manadier, being a pair of spayed Heifers of uncommon size and strength.

For the two best Ewes & Lambs of the long woolled breed, to Col. Henry Manadier.

For the best Ram, to Col. Henry Manadier, for his full bred Merino Ram Palafox.

For the two second best Ewes & Lambs, to Col. Henry Manadier.

For the two best Pigs, between the ages of 4 and 8 months, to Bennett Hurst of the city of Annapolis.

For the best Colt of 3 years old, or under, to Col. Lewis Duval.

For the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, of the invention of the person applying, to D. H. Wiggins of Anne-Arundel county, for a plough with double mould board, and highly approved of by the Society for the cultivation of Tobacco & Potatoes.

For the best Plough of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain, to Virgil Maxcy, Esq. of Anne-Arundel county, for a plough turning three furrows at the same time, with three horses & one driver, equal to three common seeding ploughs, thereby saving the labour of three horses and two drivers.

A prize of two dollars to Mrs. Baldwin for a Cotton Counterpane of Household Manufacture.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, to Col. Henry Manadier.

Test,

NICHOLAS BREWER.
Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The following is the most important article, as being apparently to be relied on, that we have seen, having reference to the Congress of European sovereigns, which, it has been some time announced, is to take place in the ensuing autumn. The source of the following exposition of the objects of that meeting is not indeed official; but it wears an imposing dress, and affords the most distinct indications we have any reason to expect of the views of the allied powers.—Nat. Int.

From the Times, April 13.

All the French papers of Tuesday last copy an article from the demi-official paper, called the Austrian Observer, contradicting, in the most positive terms, a report that had been spread, that a part of the army of occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn, has to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to secure the tranquillity of France, and to maintain the new arrangements of Europe. This re-

port had, it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorized to contradict such a rumor, but likewise several others which are in circulation, respecting the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subjects:

"It is known, that the fifth article of the treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815, contains the following dispositions: 'The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond five years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three years the allied sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his majesty, the king of France, the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity has made in France, shall be unanimously convinced that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist.' It clearly results from this article, that the question, whether the military occupation of France shall cease at the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years farther must be decided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquillity and welfare of Europe, requires a mature examination, and consequently, demands a diplomatic meeting of the cabinets to which the decision, according to the treaty, belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for, as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the army of occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the cabinets to regard the principal question, as already decided, before it is discussed. It is, besides, very improbable, that in an affair remaining so undecided, there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers; for the idea that the allied powers, who now occupy the posts and the fortresses of the French frontiers should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers, and in the fortresses, of the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive how it could have obtained a moment's credit. Every thing which has been said, for some months, in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a congress, to which, at present, we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. It is intended for a great deliberation, in which the courts which signed the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, will take part. The objects which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar source flow all the rumors which are in circulation on a pretended separate congress, which is to take place at Vienna, Prague, or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known plans of the sovereigns, for the ensuing summer, contradict this report. The emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month, the emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces of his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive till the end of June; about the same time, the king of Prussia will pay a visit to the emperor of Russia and his august daughter, the wife of the grand duke Nicholas. The three monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period.

"These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine to maintain the tranquillity of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of allaying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms, it would be sufficient

to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to Heaven, produced in Germany, except under one form, and that is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it."

From the Virginia Patriot, May 18.
HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Magazine of last month, edited in this city by the Rev. J. H. Rice.

Died, on the 27th day of March, Edward Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Richmond, aged about 12 years.

The circumstances of this mournful case are briefly these: Forty-five days before death, E. T. was bitten by a mad dog belonging to the family. Previously to this, the dog had manifested an unusual degree of ill nature; but no other symptoms of madness. At the time when the wound was inflicted, the subject of it was amusing himself with experiments on the temper of the animal; and there is reason to believe that the dog seized him without knowing precisely what was seized. Because the boy being with the dog on the outside of a small house used as a kennel, kicked against the side of the house, and uttered the customary sounds, for encouraging dogs, suddenly placed his hand on a hole in the kennel. The dog sprang forward and inflicted a severe wound both in the back of the hand and in the palm next the thumb. The dog was soon after tied; and when the writer of this saw him was entirely calm, eating freely, showing no horror of water, without froth about the mouth, recognizing the members of the family, and giving the usual indications of affection when kindly called.

Immediately after the infliction of the wound, the part was well washed with strong brine; and some other simple remedies were applied. As soon, however, as it was seriously apprehended that the dog was mad, recourse was had to the East Indian composition, usually called the bezour stone. This stone was applied four or five times to the wounded parts, and was said to have performed its office perfectly well. The anxious mother became entirely easy on the subject, fully believing, that by virtue of the stone, her son had been secured against the dreadful disease. It may be proper, however, to observe, that every direction given by the owner of the stone was punctually observed, and that the wound was kept open for several weeks. At length, however, it was healed, and all was thought to be well.

On the forty-second day after the bite was inflicted, E. T. began to complain. The symptoms precisely resembled the appearance attending diseases common to the season. It was apprehended that he had taken cold, that he was bilious. A dose of calomel was administered by the mother at night, which not operating sufficiently, it was thought advisable to aid by glauher salts next morning; in attempting to swallow the solution such difficulty was discerned, that the writer of this article was immediately sent for, and I found the sufferer lying in bed, with no symptoms that could in the least indicate disease, except a continual sighing, for which no reason could be assigned. One or two experiments, however, with liquids, induced the suspicion that it was a case of hydrophobia. In these, and in every other that was made, the difficulty was not in swallowing, but in getting the water into the mouth, and the lips closed upon it.—That once accomplished, the swallowing was perfectly easy. This decided fact overthrows a hypothesis which has considerable currency, respecting the prominent symptom of the disease. E. T. was a boy of uncommon resolution, and made most powerful efforts to resist the spasmodic motions produced by every attempt to receive liquids. On the approach of water, however, a working in his breast and shoulders took place, which increased as the liquid approached his lips, and in every instance in which he succeeded in swallowing, there seemed to be a convulsive motion just as the mouth and cup came in contact; and the water was rather thrown in the mouth than taken in the usual way. At other times, the moment that the liquor touched the lips of the patient, his jaws were thrown wide open, and his tongue thrust out of the mouth, as far as for its length, it could be projected.

[It deserves to be particularly remarked that neither previously, nor during the progress of the disease,

was any change discernable in the cicatrice. The wound after having been kept open for several weeks, was healed; and from the first symptom to the termination of the case, the condition of the scar was the same—it was recent, and of course red. The patient did not complain of pains shooting from the cicatrice to the head; nor was there any except a temporary discoloration of the arm, produced by friction; and this was used on account of some slight soreness and stiffness supposed to have been induced by taking cold.]

Within a few hours after any strong symptoms of the disease had been developed, the spasms had greatly increased in violence; and the affection which at first was produced only by attempting to swallow liquids, was brought on by almost any cause; such as the patients speaking, opening the door of the room, waving the hand over him, or any thing else that put the air about him in sudden motion; so that they might at length be said to be continual.

He complained chiefly, for the greater part of the time, to use his own words, of the beating of his heart. The heat of the surface was considerable, but not extremely great. The action of the pulse very rapid, but the stroke feeble. One hundred drops of laudanum, given in the course of a few hours, seemed to increase the restlessness, and rather aggravate the symptoms. Towards the close, great complaints were made of heat in the head; and at the patient's request, cloths wet with cold vinegar, were constantly applied. The poor sufferer during the whole time, knew his friends; and although naturally a most affectionate child, he appeared, during the short period of his disease, to be much more so than usual. The kindest terms which language affords were adopted to express his feelings towards his afflicted mother and other relatives. The only indications of an alienation of reason, made by him, consisted in his once or twice entreating his surrounding friends by name, to pull him out of the water, and not suffer him to be drowned. Except this he appeared to be in full exercise of his reasoning powers. His eyes, without any expression of fierceness, were so brilliant as to require considerable effort to look him in the face. The course of the disease, as has just been intimated, was very short. It was not more than 20 hours after the first appearance of hydrophobia were exhibited, until the agony was over. The symptoms became worse so rapidly, that what was thought of as a remedy one hour, was seen to be totally unfit the next, and the very respectable physicians who were called in, could only look on and acknowledge the imperfection of the science of medicine.

We have thought proper to give the foregoing case, because we think that it may be useful. For hence it appears,

1. That the symptoms of madness in a dog have not been well defined. An animal may be affected with the disease that will both eat and drink, and that does not froth at the mouth.

2. It would seem that the bezour stone ought not to be depended on as a preventive of disease. It was fully tried in this case and failed. To this it may be added, that the use of the stone for that purpose is not known in those parts of Europe which have fullest and most intimate intercourse with India, in London for instance. Nay, farther, it is not known, at least not depended on, even in India. We have very lately read the history of a case which occurred in that country, in which instead of the bezour stone, recourse was had to blood letting and calomel.

To these remarks of our own we will add a quotation from Orfila on Poisons, the latest work on that subject that has appeared in this country. After enumerating the various remedies that have been celebrated, the author concludes with these words: "These facts lead us to conclude, that in the actual state of science we know no medicine which can constantly cure hydrophobia when it is well ascertained; and consequently that it is indispensable to cauterize the wound with a hot iron in order to stop its progress. The good effects of this practice will depend upon the time in which it is done. If delayed too long, they will be null."

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—Procure a plate filled with water, and place a substance in it to rest a heated iron on, (a common box smoothing

iron heater will answer) put about a quarter of an ounce of henbane seed on the hot iron, and cover it with a large funnel, the end of which is to be held in the mouth. The fumes of the seed will extract worms and effectually cure the tormenting pain. The operation does not give the slightest uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Chilothos, to his friend in this city dated

NATCHITOCHES, May 5.

"The want of society makes this place by no means pleasant; but we may look forward to a rapid change as the Red River country is daily increasing in population. Emigrants are settling on its banks above and below us; they are generally from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. It certainly is a delightful country; the lands fertile; the climate equal to that of Maryland. I sincerely wish the government would take possession of all to the westward of this post; in time we shall have some fighting near by. Three Frenchmen, late officers under Bonaparte, arrived in this town from Galvestown. I sent for them and on examination, they stated that Gen. Lallemand, and Gen. Grego, with 62. officers, had created a fort in that neighborhood; Gen. L. had observed, that he expected a larger force; that he had but the ideas of settling a colony; but there was more attention paid to military discipline than clearing lands. These men, it appears, in with Lallemand in Philadelphia who promised to take them to Tombigby to settle lands. The state, that the General has usurped such strict military power, that they were compelled to abandon him. They leave this to-day for Orleans LaFitte (they say) has from 8. vessels in the bay of Galveston. This is carrying on pirating in a bold manner."

CHARLESTON, May 23.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Kington, (Jam.) May 20.

"I have only time to write you the following important notice.

Confirmation.

OF THE DEATH OF GEN. MORILLO.

"By the arrival here yesterday or rather at Port Royal, of H. M. brig Rifleman, captain De la Cruz, from St. Martha, the news of the death of the blood thirsty tyrant and Spanish General Don AGUSTIN MORILLO, from his wounds, confirmed. The heroic defender of liberty, and the cause of human and justice, have reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and barbarous warrior; one, who had made a dear bought conquest of Carthagena, marched without opposition I may say (on account of the apathy and inconsistency of the Directors) of the unfortunate people of the Kingdom, a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the glorious cause they were embarked in, but owing to the duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to abandon their arms, to submit without resistance to the handful of old Spanish, and a few indignant Creole soldiers, to subjugate them to the Capital of the Kingdom St. Fe de Bogota where an imitation of the battle scene resorted to in Carthagena, filled with terror and gloom the Capital of Cundinamarca, where for a time, nought but the expressions of her patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to the rapacity and hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

"Columbia of the South, rejoiced at the fall of the Spanish Corruptor, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 7th, in this part of South America. Behold! the champion of the despot's rotting domain, has terminated his sanguinary career; the Trump of Fame will announce to every land the glorious achievement and imperishable honors due to the constancy and bravery of Venezuela's intrepid heroes, who tho' sometime overtaken by the dark midnight shades of adversity are as regular and fixed as the turn of a morning's bright Sun, renew their struggles with valor and energy in the field of Mars, and with the relics of the republican band, conduct in triumph the Banners of Independence to the most distant parts of their territory, and relieve thousands of their fellow compatriots from slavish clanking chains.

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City Gaz.

Winchester, (Vir.) May 30.

Trial of the Murderers.

An examining court was held in this place on Monday last, and continued by adjournment until Tuesday evening, for the trial of the negroes charged with the murder of Dr. Robert Berkely, as stated in our last. The mass of testimony exhibited, and the necessity of recording the same verbatim, for the consideration of the Executive, in whom the power of pardon is vested, rendered it impossible to finish the trial of but four of the offenders; two of whom, London and Sarah, were found guilty of the murder in all its aggravated circumstances, and are to be executed on Friday the 10th of July next—Barnaby and Robin, who were not present when the murder was committed, but aided in furnishing fuel for the burning of the body, were also convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed, but were recommended by the Court and prosecuting Counsel to the clemency of the Executive, for transportation.

The statement given in our last, has proved literally correct. London was sent to the house to inform the Doctor, Randolph had returned, and the Doctor arriving at the cabin found Randolph there with a large club in his hand, which he attempted to take from him; a scuffle ensued; the negro extricated himself and gave his master a blow which brought him to the ground; the blows were at short intervals repeated until their object was accomplished.—The principal actors in this part of the tragedy, were Randolph, London and Sarah, who, from all the testimony, it appeared were the only three present at the commission of the murder, and who, it was also very evident, contrived the plot. London and Sarah were then dispatched to the dwelling house (kitchen) for the other negroes, when a consultation was held as to the manner of disposing of the body.—It was at length determined to burn it up, which was done—Sarah had possessed herself of her master's keys, and soon after the murder repaired to the house, where, on a table she found a large sum of money, it is believed not less than ten or twenty thousand dollars, part of which has been recovered, but it is feared the remainder of the remaining part of those engaged in the murder (except Randolph, the principal) was postponed until this day;—Randolph is to be tried on Monday;—he confesses all the circumstances. Three will undoubtedly be hung, and probably three transported. It gives us pleasure, in reference to the character of the deceased, to state, (although it was irrelevant to the subject at issue) that the most ample and respectable testimony was exhibited, which placed his character, as a master, in a very exalted point of view. He was represented by several highly respectable witnesses treating his slaves with the most humanity, and, indeed, excelling in indulgence.—Gazette.

STON, May 30.
RESPONSE.
(Jam.) May 30.
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important notice.
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We understand (says the Savannah Republican of the 16th ult.) that a court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Captain Obed Wright, relative to the destruction of the Chehaw town.

St. Stephens, (Alabama) May 9. Governor Bibb returned to this place on Sunday last. An expedition against the hostile Indians having been arranged, a detachment of volunteers marched from Claiborne the day previously. It is understood that the Spanish Territory will no longer furnish an asylum to the enemy.

Yesterday the governor received intelligence from Major Youngs, who commanded at Fort Crawford, that he had organized a force consisting of regulars, militia from Camp Monterey and Choctaws, proceeded down the Escambia in boats, attacked the hostile Indians on Pensacola Bay, within one mile of the town of Pensacola on the 25th ult. killed nine, wounded twelve or thirteen, and took eight prisoners, with the loss on his part of one man only. Lieut. Allen commanded the militia. The expedition was so

cautiously and properly conducted, that the enemy were not apprized of danger until the attack was made. The day afterwards the governor of Pensacola issued a proclamation, forbidding the inhabitants to sell or give any supplies to the Indians, & informed the chiefs that they should not be protected. He at the same time, advised them to surrender and sue for peace.

Major Youngs speaks in high terms of the good conduct of the detachment under his command.

It is highly probable, therefore, that the period is not distant when our fellow citizens on the frontier may safely repose in their habitations.

From the Portland Argus.

The Sea Serpent off Cape Elizabeth.

The captain of a schr. belonging to Castine reports, that on Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, he discovered on the water something resembling a long boat about 70 rods distant from the vessel, and 4 miles from the light house—he was confident it was not a whale, because he saw it for at least 50 minutes, during which time it did not go down. At one time it raised itself from 30 to 50 feet above water, according to the estimation of the several observers on board—his distance was such that they can give no particular description. He lost sight of it when it appeared to be moving in the direction of Cape Elizabeth.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

LAW CASES.

Yesterday came on the cause of the People vs. Henry B. Hagerman, before his honour the Mayor and Aldermen Thorpe and Munson. It occupied the court from noon till half past one in the morning, when the charge of the court was delivered to the jury. The indictment contained two distinct charges; the first for an assault and battery, and secondly, for an assault and battery with an intent to murder. The court, in charging the jury, took the same distinction respecting the word intent, in the indictment, that was taken by the late mayor, in Rogers' reports, namely, that there is an actual intent and an implied one; and gave his opinion that there was no evidence of the former, and it was left for the jury to judge whether there was any of the latter; for his own part, he was inclined to think there was not. The jury returned into court after an absence of twenty minutes, and, by Mr. Eckford, their foreman, delivered the following verdict: "That the defendant is not guilty of assault and battery with an intent to murder, but guilty of an assault and battery of the highest nature."

As we understand there is a report of the trial at length preparing which will shortly appear in pamphlet form, we refrain, for the present, at least, from going into the facts. The jury was one of the most respectable that was ever drawn out the box, and we are informed, were unanimous in their feelings & sentiments. The counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Price & Griffin, gave specimens of eloquence, more brilliant and powerful than is often witnessed—With equal success they appealed to the hearts of the jury, and scorched with their terrible and unsparing invectives the shrinking nerves of the defendant.

The counsel for the defendant were Messrs. Munro, Anthon, B. gardus and Van Wyck; the latter two of whom summed up the cause, and in doing so, Mr. Van Wyck was permitted by the court to indulge in a number of remarks very impertinent and improper. Mr. Van Wyck was once recorder of this city, and I took the liberty of telling the public he charged more fees than I thought he was by the statute entitled to.

"Hæret lateri, lethalis arundo."

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceivable brand or mark, switch tail, trots and canters, and has been worked in geese. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 20th day of May, 1818.

JOHN YOUNG.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.

May 21. 4w.

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of sailing them as Packets between this City and Baltimore. Their cabins, are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passages; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may be said to contain.

They keep as a Dock a large, well built Schooner, which will take freights to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of Captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situate near the dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own, as diligently to counteract the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home themselves, in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis, with those who live in a town which has ever been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to suit their own convenience to continue upon it, take their own likewill, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a water carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is, that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to them selves, requested us to transport business for them in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never asked or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of spirit or feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, continue to perform the unprofitable jobs of those, who thus throw their profitable ones into the hands of others? We think there are none who would; and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of freights. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular lines and coming upon this whenever the meeting of the legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chancery, made it necessary for strangers to visit this city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat—this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do any thing consistent with right and our own safety, but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who have unconsciously talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually pleasant, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are laid up on account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the line so low as to be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them come and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we here say is not correct, let them expose the falsity of it to the world. Still in defiance of all this, if there are, among those whose anxiety for a Steam Boat has led them to talk so loudly in favour of one, any ten or twelve who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will cordially unite with them in putting one upon this line. If there are none such to be found because of the great hazard and danger of the undertaking, we hope that all censure against us, for not doing so without associates, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to promise support adequate to the enterprise, that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake; and until such time arrives, no reasonable man ought to expect us, alone, to do so.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818.

SEVERN CHURCH NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Severn Church, who have actually paid their respective subscriptions, are invited to call at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the accounts relating to the Church are deposited, and where they will be left for sixty days, in order that they may see how their money has been applied, as also what amount is due from the subscribers, and what balance is due the Trustees.

Mathias Hammond, Trustees.
Augustine Gambrill, Trustees.

June 11, 1818. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Marsh, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Jacob Williams, ex'r.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpt generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

CHARLES FRAZIER, SADRER,

Intending to remove from this city, requests all persons indebted to him for work to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as a longer indulgence than three weeks from the date hereof, will not be given. Those who fail to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, who will be directed to proceed against them according to law.

Annapolis June 11, 1818 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county. Orphans Court.

May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, senr. late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, on the premises, a part of a tract of Land called "Last of all" belonging to the heirs of Zephaniah Benson, late of Worcester county, deceased, containing about 100 acres.

The creditors of the said Zephaniah Benson are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the court of Worcester county, within six months from the day of sale.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

John Stevenson, Trustee.

Powder, Tents, &c.

To be sold at Public Auction, for Cash, on Thursday the 18th inst. at the State-house, a number of

Tents & Camp Kettles,

Likewise several kegs of F. F. & F. F. Gun Powder, of a good quality. The tents will make excellent sheets, shirts or trousers, for servants.

C. JACKSON, Auctioneer.

June 4. 2

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland, for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne-Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this State for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818 3m.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomsen, esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette the Frederick town Herald, the March Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Easton Monitor.

May 21.

RICHARD GRAY,

HAS FOR SALE, SEVERAL

HORSES,

FIT FOR THE SADDLE OR HARNESS.

He expects more in a few days, and will keep a supply of them until the 15th of June. They will be sold low for cash.

Annapolis, May 23, 1818. 3w.

POETS CORNER.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

His form was fair, his cheek was health,
His word a bond; his purse was wealth,
With wheat his fields were covered o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.

His wife the fount of ceaseless joy:
How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy:

His library, though large, was read
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight:

'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss
at night.

I wish not to disturb his bliss—

'Tis gone: but all the fault was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,

The more with festive wit to please,

Daily increased his love of cheer—

Ah, little thought he I was near;

Gradual indulgence on him stole.

Frequent became the midnight bowl.

I in that bowl the head ache placed;

Which, with the juice, his lips embraed.

Shame next I mingled with the draught;

Indignantly he drank and laughed.

In the bowl's bottom bankruptcy,

I placed—he drank with tears and glee.

Remorse then did I in it pour,

He only sought the bowl the more.

I mingled next joint torturing pain:

Little the less did he refrain.

The dropsy in the cup I mixt:

Still in his mouth the cup was fixt.

My emissaries thus in vain

I sent, the mad wretch to restrain;

On the bowl's bottom then myself

I threw: the most abhorrent elf

Of all that mortals hate or dread;

And thus in horrid whispers said;

"Successful ministers I've sent,

"Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent:

"Their lessons naught—now here am I:

"Think not my threat'nings to defy.

"Swallow thou this, thy last 'twill be:

"For with it thou must swallow me."

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair:

Remorse his lip; his cheek despair.

With shaking hands the bowl he grasp'd—

My meatless bones his carcass clasp'd.

And bore it to the church-yard: where

Thousands 'ere I would call, repair.

Death speaks—ah, reader, dost thou hear?

Hast thou no lurking cause to fear?

Hast not o'er thee the sparkling bowl

Consent, commanding, sly controul?

Betimes reflect—betimes beware—

The ruddy, healthful now and fair,

Before slow reason seize the sway,

Reform—postpone'd another day,

Too soon may mix with common clay

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

THE POLAR ICE.

The Quarterly Review for February, 1818, contains an interesting article on the subject of—The Polar ice, and Northern Passage into the Pacific. This subject is introduced under a notice of Lieut. Chappell's "Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay in his Majesty's ship Rosamond" and the writer has collected a body of important evidence to show, that the immense masses of ice, which for several centuries past, have been accumulating on the coast of Old Greenland, have by some unexplained cause, been parted from that bleak and inhospitable shore, and have disappeared. It is stated that that shore has been for nearly four hundred years, shut up, and rendered inaccessible by a vast frozen barrier, and that some colonies of Danes and Norwegians, who had settled in Greenland, had, for that long period, been cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and their fate has been of course entirely unknown.

The disappearance of the polar ice is supposed to rest on no ordinary foundation. Its appearance in a more southern latitude, in the years 1815—1816—and 1817, has been witnessed by many navigators, on their voyages from the West Indies and this country, to Europe, as well as from Great Britain to Halifax and Newfoundland. Multitudes of immense islands of ice have been discovered as far as the fortieth parallel of latitude.—Some of them were what are called "Ice Bergs," rising to the height of more than 100 feet above the water—others were flat islands of great extent. Indeed, in one instance, a packet from Halifax passed in April, 1817, near to a mountain of ice nearly 200 feet in height and about two miles in circumference.

To the effect which these prodigious bodies of ice have produced upon the atmosphere, is the uncommon coldness of the few seasons past supposed by many persons to be owing. That the ice had left the Greenland coast was first stated by some of the fishermen, on their return in August, 1817. This was followed by a newspaper account, that a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's land about

71 degrees N. had sailed to the westward after seals, and found land in 72 degrees; and that he then stood nearly due north along the coast, without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets, and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 degrees and 50 seconds, from whence he steered to the westward for several days, when after losing sight of land, he turned his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78 degrees N. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen. This statement was corroborated very particularly by the masters of five different whaling vessels.

In addition to these accounts, it is stated that the testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, is directly in point. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says—"I observed in my last voyage (in 1817) about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels of 76, and 80, perfectly void of ice, all of which has disappeared within the last two years." He further states that though on former voyages he had rarely been able to penetrate the ice between the latitudes of 76 and 80, so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10, West, and in the parallel of 74, he twice approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land; and there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year. On returning to the southward, he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Intelligence was also received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September, 1817, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated to the southward, after having surrounded the shores, and filled the bays and creeks of that island; and that this had occurred twice in the same year—a circumstance unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

It is supposed that the departure of the ice is ascribable to the fact of its having broken off, after accumulating for such a length of time, by its own weight. It has also been observed as a remarkable coincidence, that its removal was contemporaneous with the period about which the variation of the magnetic needle to the westward became stationary.

The fact of the disappearance of the ice, having become well established, it presents an interesting enquiry—Whether any, and what advantages may arise out of an event which has now occurred for the first time for several hundred years—and the reviewer enumerates the following, viz.

1. The influence which the removal of so large a body of ice may have upon the climate of Great Britain.

2. The opportunity it affords of enquiring into the fate of the long lost colony on the eastern coast of Old Greenland.

3. The facility it offers of correcting the defective geography of the arctic regions in the western hemisphere; of attempting the circumnavigation of Greenland, a direct passage over the pole, and the more circuitous one along the northern coast of America, into the Pacific. Some curious facts are stated, on the influence of large bodies of ice upon the temperature of the atmosphere, particularly in Iceland. That island is said once to have been covered with impervious woods; and that many places which still bear the name of forests, now produce nothing but stunted shrubs of five or six feet in height. This extraordinary change is ascribed to the effect produced on the climate by the neighbouring masses of ice on the coast of Greenland.

The change of temperature in Great Britain, within the last two or three years, since the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, is proved by a comparison of the meteorological register of the Royal Society for 1805, 1806, and 1807, with that of 1815, 1816, and 1817.

This is followed by a historical account of the Norwegian and Danish colonies. The latter is stated to have settled in Greenland as early as the year 983. The country is said to have received its name from its superior verdure to Iceland. In the year 1406, the ice closed in upon the coast, and rendered it inaccessible, and from that time till the last summer all communication with

the colonists appears to have been cut off.

Attempts have from time to time been made to learn their fate. As late as the year 1786, Capt. Lowen, of the Danish navy, was sent out expressly for the purpose, but it is understood, without success. The opportunity now offering, it is presumed will be improved. Even if the whole of this unfortunate race have, as is much feared, perished, it is hoped that some vestiges of their situation, after the ice shut them in, may be traced.

With regard to the geography, it is supposed that an opportunity is at last presented, by the departure of the ice, to ascertain the true state and position of the polar regions. Greenland is thought to be either an island, or a cluster of islands. In support of this conjecture, it is said that a strong perpetual current sets down from the northward, along the eastern coast of America, and the eastern shores of old Greenland, affording a strong presumption that there is an uninterrupted communication between Davis's Strait and the great polar basin. Vast quantities of drift wood are also floated down this northern current, and down the eastern side of Greenland, sometimes filling the bays on the northern coast of Iceland. It is said that this wood could not have grown to the northward, as not a stick, except that of a merely dwarfish size, is to be found in a growing state; is apparent from the fragments of the bark and branches adhering to them. They are of kinds which are produced both in Asia and America; and are supposed to have floated down the rivers in those continents, into the polar basin, and from thence thro' the outlet into the northern ocean.

An additional argument in favour of the insularity of old Greenland is derived from the fact, that whales struck with harpoons on the coast of Spitzbergen, are very commonly killed in Davis's Strait, with the harpoon in their bodies and vice versa. There can be no mistake here, as the names of the vessels, &c. to which they belong, are always cut in the sockets of their harpoons. Capt. Franks, in 1805, struck a whale in Davis's Strait, which was killed near Spitzbergen, by his son, who found his father's name on the harpoon sticking in the fish's body.

The discovery of a northern passage, which has so often been attempted, and as often failed, is again exciting attention, and will be renewed. The Kamtschatka, a Russian frigate, under the command of Capt. Golovnin, whose interesting account of his imprisonment in Japan has been lately published, has proceeded on a voyage with this view.

Two expeditions, of two ships each, are fitting out, for the same purpose, in Great Britain. The one is to proceed to the polar basin, and passing close by the pole to make a direct course to Behring's Strait; the other to push through Davis's Strait, for the north-east coast of America. Should these attempts prove successful, it will be considered, for many reasons, one of the most interesting events to science that ever occurred.

We have endeavoured to give a summary statement of the contents of this entertaining and interesting article in the Quarterly Review; presuming that from its very nature, it must be amusing to our readers.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Poulson,

There is not probably a more healthy (and I am sure, not a cleaner) city on earth than Philadelphia, yet the Bills of Mortality exhibit an alarming number of deaths by Consumption—this has set me to consider this matter, and after much thought I feel almost sure, that one half of the cases have their beginning from a very early stage in life, more especially in the male part of the species.—Tobacco, Mr. Poulson, is the baneful, the accursed Weed! that has brought more misfortune and woe on the human race, than is generally supposed; though no Physician, yet I can easily conceive how this pernicious article acts on the human frame.—It exhausts those juices so essentially necessary to further digestion; it creates thirst and nausea; it destroys appetite; the complexion becomes cadaverous; finally, the chewer and

smoker, becomes a poor, miserable, emaciated, atrophic walking skeleton, smoking away his little remaining ideas, and spitting up his lungs, until death releases him from all his sorrows and bodily sufferings! a martyr to the filthy custom of using the abominable drug! Oh! that the parents and guardians of our youth, would check this vile propensity in those placed by Providence under their immediate care.—How many fine and manly figures we might contemplate walking our streets, now sleeping in the silent dust! It is awful to think of these things. We meet children of eight years and upwards, and at all times of the day, smoking segars! This leads them on, until they require other stimulus, and the end they die, (as I've said before) Consumptive, or else confirmed drunkards. Volumes might be wrote on this single subject; let it suffice for the present, that the writer of this has been witness to many scenes of distress, arising from this baneful, this destructive habit. Should these few words have the tendency of reclaiming one single individual of our youth from this beastly, this filthy custom, he will rejoice, and think he has done a praise worthy deed to his fellow men. Finer, or more promising youth, no country can boast; it grieves me sorely to see the practice prevail so generally—did they but consider now very disagreeable the custom is to the female sex, methinks that might influence them in this matter. It has ever been a matter of astonishment to me, Mr. Poulson, how it can be in the nature of things, that any one of our beautiful, chaste and agreeable females, can condescend to take to her intimate connection, in the quality of the husband of her choice, a being whose mouth is crammed full of Plug Tobacco, or his breath smelling worse than an old Stove Pipe.—Yet these self same ladies, in other respects, are supremely delicate—they faint if an innocent spider crawls over them, and are thrown into hysterics at the sight of a mouse!—I finish with exclaiming, Alas! poor human nature.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LEONARD GARY, Admin'r.
June 4. 3w.

PLANTERS BANK

Of Prince-George's County.

And having passed the last General Assembly of Maryland to establish a Bank and incorporate a Company, under the above title, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, consisting of eight thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and directing a book of subscription for the said capital to be opened at the Town of Upper Marlborough, under the direction of the undersigned, or a majority of them, as Commissioners, on a day to be appointed and notified by them for that purpose.

Notice therefore is hereby given,

That Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, is appointed to open the said Book of Subscription; and the commissioners will meet on the said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Basil Bowling, in the Town of Upper Marlborough aforesaid, and continue the subscription open until five o'clock, P. M. of that day, for the benefit only of persons residing in Prince George's county, they having by the charter the right exclusively to subscribe on the first day; and to secure this object measures will be taken by the commissioners on the day of meeting aforesaid, and if the said subscriptions shall not be filled on the first day, the book will be kept open at the said place, between the hours aforesaid, for five days more, if necessary, to receive the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day, when the whole of the stock shall have been taken, the book will be closed. Five dollars on each share is to be paid at the time of subscribing; and the commissioners have deemed it advisable to require that this payment should be made in specie.

Subscriptions will be received under powers of attorney, drawn in the usual form, and properly executed, and acknowledged or proved before a judge or justice of the peace.

John H. Magruder,
John H. Jones, of Thos.
William Hill,
Robert V. Bowie,
Samuel Sprigg.
May 28. 19 June.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received, an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Best Superfine French and English Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed and other colours;
Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.
All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up into the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
April 23.

FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H. BARTLEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON, From Harper's Ferry.
Mr. Barney's mail and express Stages, both from Washington to Philadelphia, will call as above, on the 10th and 16th of April.
Baltimore, April 16.

New & Cheap Goods,

WARFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Stripped cotton cas- simeres, Angola Coburg mix'd do Blue & Yellow In- dia Nankeens, Cold twilled do Plain & twilled black Bombazettes White & black Jeans, 4-4 Italian Crapes, White & black Pat- tinetts,	6-4 & 4-4 Cambr- Muslins, Mull Stripes Book Stripes & plaid Gingham, Super London prints, Ladies white & col- oured Kid & Satin Gloves, Parasols,
--	---

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do, 12 4 11 4 10 4 & 9 4 knotted coun- terpanes, White & coloured Marseilles Vest- ings;	8-4 6-4 & 4-4 F- cy Shaws, Canton Crapes 7 8 & 4 4 Irish La- en, Black & green F- rence,
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India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Bastas, Mammoodies, Salem, and Gurnatts, Furniture Dimity, Russia Diaper, 8 4 & 6 4 Table do Domestic stripes & plaids,	do. Sheet- ing, do. Shir- ting, White & Brown Russia Sheet- ing, White & Brown Tickenburgs, Brown Burlaps, Hessian & Brown Rolls,
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Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.
Annapolis, May 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, from the court of Appeals and Anne Arundel county, court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of June, at the right, title, interest and claim, of John B. Robinson, of and to all the tract or parcel of Land whereon said John B. Robinson now resides, called Poplar Neck, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, being situate and taken to satisfy debts due to Mary decau Stuart, use of Eleazer Thomas, use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt due Rachel Stuart, use James Beck, R. Welch, of Ben. shiff, A. A. County.
May 28.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,
Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb. 11.

No. 25.7

March 18, 1819.

AN ACT

June 4. 02

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 18.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke, Esqs.

Voters of Calvert,

Permit me to felicitate you on the fair opportunity offered (in the nomination of the above mentioned gentlemen) of electing those who are every way qualified to represent you. Without detailing the respective pretensions of each, suffice it to say, that those who know them best, respect them most.

Bear with me patiently, I beg of you, while I offer to your consideration a few passing thoughts. Are those rights and privileges which you now enjoy worthy of preservation? It is presumed that this question will be answered affirmatively, by men of your discernment & forethought; by you who cherish the principles of Washington with increasing affection, especially endeared by every consideration, which need only to be understood, to be approved. Will you, my fellow-county men, foster those principles by unity of thought and concert of action, or by supineness and apathy stifle them? It is believed that you will not hesitate a moment how to act. It is fondly hoped, that on the great occasion which will soon engage all hearts and interest all heads, a perfect unanimity will pervade the whole body of free-men of Calvert, who to be disentangled from division have only to unite so. It is anticipated, that harmony will be so cultivated as effectually to prevent any untoward feelings, which will (if excited) inevitably thwart all your efforts, and overthrow the righteous cause of sound principles. Let me entreat you, my fellow-county-men, you whose welfare and happiness are staked upon the same issue with mine, to practice forgiveness and forbearance, (if necessary) and not to permit private disagreements (if any unhappily exist) to be the means of jeopardizing your interests and prosperity. Assemble, I pray you, at the Polls in your respective election districts, on the first Monday of October next, and like free men, proud of your liberties and conscious of your rights, vote your sentiments, and be not induced to absent yourselves therefrom, except from necessity. By so doing, you will show yourselves worthy of the blessings you enjoy, and will reap the rich harvest of approving consciences in the honest discharge of that duty, (of voting) which you owe to society, to your families, and yourselves.

A VOTER.

Prince-Frederick-town,
June 3, 1818.

Negro Dick, for whose apprehension a reward of two hundred dollars had been offered by the Executive, was apprehended near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, last week, and committed to the goal of this county.

On Sunday evening last, a free Negro was lodged in our goal, for a rape committed on the body of a girl aged about fourteen years. The offence was committed in the morning of that day, about 9 miles from this city, and is said to have been of a very aggravated nature.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, at Pleasant Plains, the seat of Mr. Frederick Grammer, by the Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. BENJAMIN PINDELL to Miss JULIANA ANDERSON.

NORFOLK, June 10.

On the arrival of the President, on Monday last, the two Volunteer Infantry Corps attached to the 54th Regiment, under the command of Captains Kelly and Capron, turned out to pay him the military honours due to his rank. They were joined by the handsome Rifle Company from Portsmouth, commanded by Capt. Kay, and at 11 o'clock the whole marched down to the Exchange Coffee House, to fulfil the object of the parade. They were

reviewed by the President, who expressed his satisfaction at their military appearance, and the handsome style in which they performed their evolutions. After passing the review the Companies drew up in line fronting the Exchange, and saluted the President with a handsome fire of twenty one rounds.

The President was detained at his lodgings until a late hour of the day by the desire of the citizens to wait on him with their compliments and congratulations.—At 4 o'clock he visited the garrisons of Forts Nelson and Norfolk, and the Navy Yard a Gosport, in which he was occupied until night.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the President set off on a visit to the Canal, intending, we understand, to proceed as far as Elizabeth city, N. C. and to return on Thursday. He was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Croxenshield, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. R. Swift and Bernard, and C. L. McRee of the Corps of Engineers, the principal naval and military officers of this station, and several of our most eminent citizens.

Our readers will perceive by the movements of the President, that his attention to business is not to be diverted by the charms of novelty, or the influence of parade and ceremony. Indeed we do not know of an example of such a systematic & indefatigable devotion to the public service as we have beheld in him while he has stood at the head of affairs.—We are no dealers in pincushions—we feel a nausea at the bare idea of transforming a human being (whatever may be his merits) into an object of servile adulation; but this short visit of the President has confirmed our belief we had previously entertained, that if there be a man in our country who deserves the approbation and confidence of all parties—who has merited the honourable distinction of Patriot, and who is pre-eminently qualified to preside over a nation of free men—JAMES MONROE IS THAT MAN.

The President has accepted the invitation of the citizens to partake of a public dinner to be given to him and the gentlemen composing his suite, on Friday next.—Herald.

From the National Intelligencer.

A HIT AT THE MODE.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me, in behalf of our sex, to complain of an infringement of the rights of women. Formerly, the use of corsets and petticoats was considered an exclusive privilege of our sex, and a woman who even attempted to wear the breeches, was set down as a modern Xantippe. Nay, sir, when certain ladies in New York a year or two ago, were audacious enough to wear pantaloons, or pantalots, peeping modestly from below their petticoats, (excuse my blushes, gentlemen,) there was quite a rout made about it in Mr. Lang's newspaper. I recollect—Every body knows how we were lectured and hectorated for wearing corsets, to the injury of our health, and the destruction of that bloom which I verily believe you men think is only made to be kissed off, by you wicked wretches.

But, for all this noise about our little eccentricities of dress, I discovered lately, by pure accident, that some of the gentlemen, especially those who have travelled, wear corsets themselves. I will tell you how I found it out.—The other evening, as young Mr. Foreblee and myself were sitting quietly at a window, enjoying the sweet moonlight, talking about sentiment and robbing the mail, a brood of chimney swallows came tumbling down the chimney with such a violent clattering and fluttering, that I was almost frightened out of my wits, and poor dear little Foreblee actually fainted. I cried out for help; papa came running in, unbuttoned the little man's waistcoat, and attempted to assist his breathing by opening his shirt collar, (excuse my blushes, gentlemen)—it was found very soon that this gave him no relief, and I thought he would certainly die—when papa suddenly exclaimed, "what in the name of wonder have we here? I ran to see, and as sure as I live, Messrs. Editors, little Foreblee had on just such a pair of corsets as I myself wear! Papa cut the laces—A great explosion took place thereupon by the sudden expansion of the corsets, and poor dear little Foreblee opened his eyes with a deep sigh, exclaiming, "Have mercy upon us what was it?"

But this is not the only inroad made into our fashionable monopoly by the men; only to see how they swaddle about in pantaloons that it

is quite impossible to distinguish from petticoats, at half a hundred yards distance, and so short as to be quite indecent, because they always remind us of short petticoats. It is this not put a stop to shortly, I expect to see the valiant youth of our fashionable cities putting on ruffs and tuckers, and displaying their hardihood by going almost as naked as a fashionable lady at a ball. Heaven preserve us if they were smitten with a desire to uncover their shoulders, and display their brawny elbows at parties a la mode des femmes, as the French say, I believe.

I protest against these infringements on the rights of women, in the name of womankind, and trust that in future men will leave off wearing corsets and petticoats, or allow us in time the privilege of wearing the breeches.

Yours, gentlemen,
MARY WOLSTONECRAFT, Jr.

Concord, (N. H.) June 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Detroit, (E. Evans, Esq. whose departure we mentioned some time since) to his friends in Hopkinton, dated March 23, 1818.

"I arrived here a few days since, after marching about one thousand miles; the principal part of the way through deep snows and bogs, and over many a tedious mountain. But notwithstanding my exposures both by night and day, I am in perfect health. The weight of my gun, ammunition, &c. was about forty pounds. I was very unfortunate in reaching Detroit before the conclusion of winter. By this circumstance I was obliged to pass through the Black Swamp, a distance of forty miles, in the very worst season; and to cross about twenty wide, deep and rapid creeks upon floating logs! The rapids of the Sandusky and Miami of the Lake, also presented many difficulties. The whole route from Buffalo to Detroit is, comparatively a perfect wilderness, and I acknowledge with gratitude, that the hand of Providence preserved me amidst a thousand dangers. In the vicinity of the Miami Swamp, at about twelve o'clock, at night, my dogs contended with a herd of wolves and were both slain. I should have followed them, and perhaps have shared the same fate, but an excruciating tooth-ache which almost deprived me of the sense of hearing, confined me to my tent. The winter in the west has been remarkably severe.

In travelling, in a snow storm, through a dreary wilderness, I discovered towards night, an Indian path. For the sake of adventure, I followed it, and after travelling three miles in a very serpentine course, I arrived, when quite dark, at a village occupied by the Tandan-wandy tribe of Indians. They were just going to their council house, to commence a war dance; a custom which they will not relinquish. This tribe are still deplorably superstitious. A few days before my arrival among them, they sacrificed two white dogs to their deity, after decorating them with paints and ribbons, and dancing around them. The Tandanwandies worship the sun, and bury their dead in the morning, in order that the deceased may have time to reach his departed relations before night. We need not go to the islands of the Pacific ocean for singular manners and customs. But notwithstanding the ignorance of this tribe, in one respect they leave civilized men far behind them; they will not allow any spirituous liquors to be brought into their village. This is a piece of policy and self denial of which even Sparta might have been proud.

In a few days I shall continue my tour, and when I write again will refer to my journal for some interesting records."

Nashville, Ten. May 19.

SHOCKING MURDER.

We have learnt from a gentleman who resides in Hickman county, the following particulars of a shocking murder, as we ever recorded. Captain James Alston, of that county, on the 28th ult. in the evening, brought into his house, two axes; his wife became alarmed; he began to bar up the doors, and appeared to be in a very good humour, ordered his wife and children to bed—probably apprehending some violence, she laid down without undressing; he noticed it, and instantly with a hellish grin, charged her with keeping on her clothes, to be ready to keep some appointment as soon as he was asleep, and without waiting for a reply, he seized her by the hair of her head, drew her on the floor, struck her so as to stun her cries for

mercy—he then deliberately struck her several times with the axe, split open her skull, trampled on her body, and committed other abuses. Their children, the eldest one about 13 years old, saw the whole transaction. When the fury of the monster was glutted, he betook himself to flight, carrying a loaded shot gun. A negro girl, who was also in the house at the time, ran to the neighbours, and gave the alarm; he returned, left the gun, made up the fire, put a handkerchief on the head of his wife, and again departed. In the morning, a company of ten men, started in pursuit of him—he was found seated on a pile of rock; as they approached he gave battle, one of the party having his gun, shot three balls in his leg; he fell, but soon rose, and being an active stout man, drove them all off, they however reinforced and took him. When he was interrogated before a magistrate, he confessed the whole of his turpitude.

He was of a respectable family, and considered a worthy man, when free from the baneful effects of ardent spirits; which on several occasions, have entirely destroyed the sanity of his mind for weeks together. His wife was the daughter of Adam Wilson, esq. and was universally pitied by all who knew her, having often been obliged to seek safety in flight, when her husband was in his deranged fits, and many has been the tempestuous and inclement night, she has wandered in the woods, with little covering for herself and an infant babe at the breast. She is now very out of her troubles and her brutal husband is living in irons, awaiting his doom. It is doubtful whether his counsel can plead with truth his insanity, but it is no doubt will be the plea that will be attempted—however we would be the last to excite the public sympathy for or against him, as he has a right to an impartial trial, and if not subject to the law, will not be punished.—Clarion.

NEW HAVEN, May 28.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in ALICANT.

"Last week, the Clergy excommunicated from their Churches all Free Masons; also all persons who may have in their possession any book of Masonry, or who may know of a mason and not inform against him.

There is a Col. Fernando, a worthy and brave officer, now in close confinement in the Castle, where he has been 18 months. He was seized at the dead hour of the night, and carried from his bed to a prison by these wretches, for being as they supposed, a Mason."

From the Utica N. Y. Gazette, of Tuesday.

The Cooperstown Watch Tower relates the circumstances of an extraordinary case which has occurred in the county of Otsego, and which shows the great danger of relying on circumstantial evidence where the life, liberty, reputation or property of an individual is concerned. It appears that David Anderson of Cherry Valley was indicted and tried at the last Otsego Oyer and Terminer for stealing a trunk which was lost from the public stage on the highway. On the trial various circumstances were related by the witnesses which bore hard upon Anderson, the defendant, and induced a belief that he was guilty of the offence charged against him. His honour the chief justice presided, and after stating the evidence to the jury, observed that the circumstances were strong against the prisoner, that he thought there could not be a reasonable doubt but what he took the trunk, and that if they believed he had a felonious intent when he took it, they ought to find him guilty. The jury afterwards returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the court was respite until August Term of the supreme court, when the prisoner was brought up on Habeas Corpus.—The Court then decided that the taking, converting or concealing of property was not felony.* Anderson was then discharged, after about four months close confinement.

A civil suit was then commenced in the Otsego Common Pleas, against Anderson for the property, & brought to trial at the last February term. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff to the value of the property, and the judgment has been satisfied by the sale of the defendant's property.

From that time until within a few days (says the Watch Tower) the subject has appeared to be at rest,

every one believing that Anderson took the trunk. But within a few days past, it has been ascertained from a variety of curious circumstances, that Anderson was innocent!!

It now appears that the trunk was taken by a negro man, named Prince Sconeover, who resided but a short distance from where it was lost; that he kept a part of the articles, which were found in his possession, and that he had burnt and destroyed the rest. He has confessed the whole; and has related the circumstances in such a manner, that they who had not a doubt, of Anderson's guilt are now satisfied of his innocence, and that he had no agency, either directly or indirectly, in taking or concealing the property; and that he remains a striking instance of an innocent man suffering in property, liberty & reputation, for the guilt of another.

*See 14th Johnson, "The People v. Anderson."

[From the Liverpool Courier, April 22.]

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Yesterday the first annual meeting of the Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Liverpool district was held in Brunswick Chapel, London-road. The company was very numerous and highly respectable. The Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman, having taken the chair, introduced the business of the day in a short speech. He said we are taught in the scriptures to believe, that wherever two or three are met together in Christ's name, he is in the midst of them; and we know that religious meetings are called for the purpose of making known the salvation of the Son of God, and that making his doctrine known and his salvation known, can be of none effect unless seconded by his immediate power and energy. We know that his presence in our meetings is essential to their success. As his will is that men should know him, that his truth should be every where proclaimed, that men should receive his salvation and acknowledge him; so it is pleasing in his sight that religious meetings should be frequent; and we rest assured, that God is highly pleased at seeing a number of Christian people collected in his name for this purpose.

We are celebrating to-day the anniversary of the missionary society formed among the Methodists in this town and begun in this Chapel. We begun in the name of the Lord Jesus; his blessing has accompanied all that we have done; and we are about to give you an account of every thing that the Lord has descended to work by us. And we desire, at the same time, to show that, unless we had your concurrence in the way in which you have lent it, our exertions would have been of little effect: we might have wished to have seen the gospel preached to the uttermost ends of the earth; but had you not put your hand to the work, in vain would our missionaries have said, "we are, send us," for without pecuniary means which your liberality afforded us we could not have sent them. The report will be immediately read, and the general account of our missions over the face of the world (for we have them every where, and in larger numbers than any other religious people) we are called so to do by our peculiar privileges) will be laid before you by the secretary of what is called the parent society in London.

The Rev. R. Waddy, one of the secretaries of the auxiliary society, read an excellent report of the progress of the missionary society of the success which has accompanied the labour of its missionaries. The Rev. O. Davies, in moving that the report now read be printed, remarked, that the object of the meeting was to send the gospel to those parts of the earth where it was not known, or, if known, but superficially. And what is that to send a magazine stored with merchandise of heaven? In this magazine there is bread for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, cure even the skin of the leper, there is in it that which can whiten the sable African; that cleanse the copper coloured American; in fact, there is in it which can save man from him from hell to heaven. Such

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hew town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable & barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town & property destroyed, their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their and our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the state and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on the Chehaw was unauthorised. I present the case for the consideration of your excellency, under a confident hope, that, as the people of the Chehaw were not only friends, but that their conduct during the present war enticed them to our favour and protection, some immediate step will be taken to render that satisfaction which is due from so great an injury. The extent of their loss in a pecuniary point of view, I am not at this moment prepared to state, but so soon as I return to the Agency I will lose no time in having that ascertained; and in the mean time permit me to suggest the propriety of instituting some legal enquiry into the conduct of the officer engaged in the enterprise. I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter received from Mr. Barnard on this subject, the contents of which are corroborated by a verbal statement of the Wolf Warrior, who came to me directly from the spot. I leave this early in the morning for the Agency, from whence I will address you again upon this subject. I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant, D. B. MITCHELL, Agent for I. A. P. S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, upon this subject, a copy of which I also enclose. Copy of a letter from Timothy Barnard, Esq. (a white man) residing on Flint River, to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for I. A. April 30, 1818. Sir, The Wolf Warrior, the bearer of this, has just arrived here and brings bad news from the Aumuculla town, (Chehaw.) Nearly all the warriors belonging to that town are now with our army. Seven days past a company of white people collected and rushed on the town, and as there were but few red people there, and all friendly, just what few were left to guard their town, the rest still with our army, the white people killed every one they could lay their hands on; killed the old chief Tiger King, and on other chief; both I have known always to be friendly to our colour, ever since I have been in this land. The whole of what are killed is nine men and one poor old woman. They took off what horses were there, the owners of some of which are still living; they took the horses to the fort, which is not far from the town they have destroyed. The chiefs that are still alive, beg that you will try to get their horses, or any thing else returned. The red people don't know whether it is the regular troops or Georgia militia, that have committed this unwarrantable act. I have wrote you all that I think necessary; if you see cause to write any thing to me to inform me of, I will do it with pleasure. If these people do not get some friendly treatment for the damage done them, I am afraid, when their warriors return back from our army, something bad will happen on some of our colour. I am very sorry to have to write you on such a horrid piece of business. I write you in haste, for the bearer is in a great hurry to see you. T. BARNARD. Copy of a letter from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks to D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A. Fort Mitchell, April 25, 1818. My Great Friend, I have got now a talk to send to you—some of our friendly towns, by the name of Chehaw, has been destroyed.—The white people came and killed one of the head men, and five men and a woman, and burnt down the houses. All our young men have gone to war with Gen. Jack-

son, and there are only a few left to guard the town, and they have served us this way. As you are our friend and father, I hope you will try and find them out, and get us satisfaction for it, that all our young men have gone to war. You may all depend upon it, that all our young men have gone to war, but a few that are left to guard the town. Men do not get up and do this mischief, without there is some one at the head of it, and we want you to try and find them out. TUSTUNNUGGIE HOPOIE. The Governor's reply to General Mitchell. Executive Department, Georgia, } Milledgeville, 20th May 1818. } Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. inclosing the copy of a letter from old Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack, made by a detachment of Georgia Militia under Captain Wright on the Chehaw Village, which had previously been supposed to be friendly. I have examined these communications with the candour their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as Agent, to attend to the complaints of the red people, and cause justice to be done to them as far as your powers will extend. It will also readily be acknowledged by all, that my duty, as Governor of the state, requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice.—As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated who conducted the enterprise; and the ground upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men be attached to them.—You will acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the villages under the immediate direction and control of the chiefs Hopaunee and Phelenmee; and that the order which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper. You are also well apprised, that the orders given confined them specially to that object—so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified in the measure I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders & depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment, the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which, I am authorised to state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on their way to, and reached the neighbourhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief Hopaunee (whose town had all joined the hostile party) had removed and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made, and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was allged to be under his immediate direction, altho' part of them might be with McIntosh.—They therefore considered themselves authorised to attack it as being one of Hopaunee's towns—the result I need not mention, as you have seen the statement made by Captains Wright and Robinson, which I am authorised by very respectable testimony to assure you, was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was fortunately incorrect. Now sir, if I have been misinformed, and give a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information; but if it should be founded in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you, that I regret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war; where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty? This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented, by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because the

small detachment have in this instance mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent. The experience of all ages hath shown, that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct our own. I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store, on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made. You will please assure the red people under your care, that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms. W.M. RABUN. GENS. JACKSON AND SCOTT. By the National Advocate, we are informed, that the dispute between these two officers originated in an opinion expressed by General Scott, concerning the celebrated general order issued by Gen. Jackson in relation to the war office; which opinion was unfavourable to the manner and spirit of the order, as being calculated to create insubordination. This opinion was communicated but to one individual, in confidence, and was conveyed to Gen. Jackson, in an anonymous letter. Gen. Jackson, impetuous and irascible in the extreme, took fire at the supposed insult, and a warm correspondence has taken place, which we hope, will be amicably terminated. [Balt. Pat.] The pleading in the case of William Wood, an accomplice in the robbery of the Southern Mail, on a motion for a new trial, terminated on Friday last, & on Saturday morning, the Court decided, that it should be granted. Baltimore and West River Packet. The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations. All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to. June 18, 1818. WILLIAM NORMAN, Jr. NOTICE. The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis. By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. June 18. Coarse Linen Shirts. The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818. Prince-George's County, to wit: Whereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceivable brand or mark, switch tail, trots and canters, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 25th day of May, 1818. JOHN YOUNG. FOR SALE. For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber. Frederick Grammer. May 21, 1818. 6w. SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal, Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb. 11.

MARYLAND. On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818. Richard R. Lutz, 3m. June 4, 1818. JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office, The Laws of Maryland, Passed December Session, 1817. Price—\$ 1 50. ALSO, The Votes & Proceedings Of last Session. Price—\$ 1 50. To all whom it may Concern. Laurence Thomsen, esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequeter signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—O hereby that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, To all whom it may Concern, Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty second. JAMES MONROE. By the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State. Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor. May 21. BLANKS For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second and third Endorser, in assumpit generally. D. B. on Bond and Single B. L. C. on Bond. A. L. on Bond. T. C. on Note, &c. &c. June 11.

POETS' CORNER.

From the Monthly Review, October, 1817.

ODE TO MEMORY.

By Henry Neale.

"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Job V.

And where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those valleys wandering wide,
Where sweetly lost, he oft would
wend;

That form below'd he marks no more.
Those scenes admired no more shall
see,

Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair;—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favourite hill,
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;

But, ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lilies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is now this proud display?
His riches, honours, pleasures, all
Desire could frame; but where are
they?

And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where
is he?

The church yard bears an added stone,
The fire side shows a vacant chair,
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there;
The life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been no more shall be
The well known form, the welcome
tread,

Oh! where are they—and where is
he?

From the New (London) Monthly Magazine.

A traveller, who made some observations on the state of society in Edinburgh, gives us the following particulars respecting some of the most distinguished literary characters of that city:

Professor Playfair.

Professor Playfair, who, I believe, goes as frequently into company as any young man that lives according to the fashion, is often to be seen in the corner of a crowded drawing room. He is now about 60 years of age, and has nothing remarkable in his appearance, except a very intelligent, grey eye. He was at first in the church, but resigned his living, obtained a professor's chair. Besides his criticisms in the Edinburgh Review, chiefly on mathematical works and travels, he published some years since an explanation of Hutton's geological system, which was very favourably received. He is styled the D'Alembert of Edinburgh, and not without reason, tho' as great a compliment as is thus paid to D'Alembert as to him. What is particularly pleasing in Playfair, is a peculiar simplicity and frankness of manner, and it is truly gratifying to witness the mildness and modesty which characterize the demeanor of this worthy scholar and philosopher.—Playfair is a bachelor, and his unmarried sister at present lives with him.

Walter Scott.—In another corner—probably the poet's corner—you may occasionally find Walter Scott, though he is not a frequent visitor of these places—I should imagine that there is scarcely any other person in the profane world who is so much talked of as Walter Scott, and but few travellers come to Edinburgh without inquiring whether he be visible. In a small dark room where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in term time, seated at a small table, with the acts of the court before him. He is a short, broad-shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair—eyes between blue & grey, broad nose, round face, with an almost sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a way as never leg, whether lame or sound, ought to be:—a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that heaven had given a good natured, honest soul, not overburdened with intellect—a jolly, loyal subject, who is fond of port and porter, pays his taxes without grumbling, and can sing God save the King. Not a poetic feature, nor a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, from the stupid, vacant, and unlettered loon.

Mr. Scott is about 47 years old, and descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy he himself relates, the old people took him upon their knees, called him Little Watty and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness. Some of the philosophers who attach a moral to all their fables, will probably make the discovery that the world owned one more great poet to the circumstance that Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other.—Well: e'en let them if they will! Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the late duke of Devonshire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of 10,000l. She was born in the island, and spoke wretched broken English. To all her virtues belong an ungovernable fury against all the unlucky wights who censure her husband's works. It is reported, that when his Marmion was criticised in the Edinburgh Review, she could scarcely be restrained from pulling the ears of the editor when she met him some time after at a dinner party.

Mr. Scott is blest with some other good things that rarely fall to the lot of a poet. He is sheriff-deputy of a county, commits offenders to gaol, and sends them to the gallows with great ability. He is also a clerk to the above mentioned court. These two places produce him from 1800 to 11,000 per annum.

Though a great number of travellers have letters of recommendation to Mr. Scott, yet his parties are not numerous; he confines himself to a chosen few of ministerial side, and is warmly attached to the king and the church. His manners are agreeable, untainted with vanity, and the only affectation to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote; and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Wonderful efficacy of the Steam Bath.—The following anecdote is communicated by an acquaintance from the neighborhood where the occurrence is said to have taken place. He is a gentleman of indisputable veracity and respectability, and if necessary, can substantiate the fact, by the testimony of at least a dozen witnesses.—A young woman in a neighbouring county, who had never been married, was taken extremely ill with a fit of the cholera, as she verily believed it to be, having, as she solemnly protested in the sequel, no earthly reason to apprehend that it was any thing else. After suffering a good deal of pain, and trying various remedies without experiencing the least relief, the Steam Bath was thought of and immediately applied; when, to the utter astonishment of the poor girl herself, as well as those who were attending her, the application was no sooner made than she was delivered of her pain, and a fine healthy boy child into the bargain!!!

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Hartford, June 1.

On Thursday last there was public examination of the Deaf and Dumb attached to the asylum established in this city. His excellency the Governor and nearly all the members of the general assembly were present. The brick meeting house was not large enough to contain those who desired to witness this interesting exhibition.

The instructors and their pupils occupied a stage erected in front of the pulpit. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Faint, Mr. Gallaudet pronounced with great force and effect, an address, written entirely by Mr. Clerc. The several classes of pupils were then examined by their instructors, and exhibited the most gratifying specimens of their improvement, and the development of their mental faculties. We were delighted with the whole performance, and especially with the answers given to several questions proposed by some of the spectators. The answers of six or seven pupils to the same questions, communicated to all at once by the same signs, demonstrated that they understood what they wrote, and were not repeating phrases committed to memory. Their answers were expressed in different words, and were correct beyond what we could have expected. We shall not attempt to express our admiration of the address composed by Mr. Clerc. It united the beauties of perspicuous narration with the most correct and forcible expression of abstract conception.

WANTED.

A tongue that speaks no scandal—a mind unsusceptible of envy—a heart governed by the precepts of religion, with a cultivated understanding—a stranger to tattling, lying and deceit—who spines less street than stocking yarn, and who is esteemed more for her good sense and amiable disposition than for her affectation, paints and other trumpery!!

Botany Bay Herald.

The Rev. Harry Croswell (formerly editor of that spirited paper the Balance, and now an Episcopal minister in Connecticut) preached the election sermon in that State this year. His text was "Render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and unto God the things which be God's;" and the following observations are extracted from the sermon:

"But if we owe thus much to Cæsar, to our civil government—how much more do we owe to God!—to that Almighty Ruler, who created us by his power, who preserves us by his providence, who sanctifies us by his love, and who sanctifies us by his grace. We must not only obey him, but our obedience must be prompted by that love and gratitude, which carry the whole heart and soul into his service. We must be tributary to him: But instead of that perishable substance which derives its value from the image and superscription of an earthly prince, the tribute which we owe to Him, is that living and immortal spirit, which is rendered invaluable, by the 'form and pressure,' the image and the name of God! The entire energy of the soul must be poured out in reverence, in worship and adoration, or we withhold that tribute which we owe to our Almighty Sovereign. We possess no treasure that can be substituted for this tribute—nothing that can exempt us from this obedience. No outward forms of submission—no cold or formal compliance with appointed ordinances—no zeal or fervency in support of peculiar doctrines or tenets—no vain glorious or arrogant pretensions to exclusive sanctity—no sacrifices that we can possibly make, save only the sacrifice of the heart, can prove acceptable to our heavenly Master."

A SKETCH OF THE LAW.

Law! is like a fine woman's temper; a very difficult study. Law is like a book of surgery; a great many terrible cases in it. Law is like fire and water; very good servants, but very bad when they get the upper hand of us—it is like a homely genteel woman, very well to follow. It is also like a scolding wife, bad when it follows us. And again, it is like bad weather, most people choose to keep out of it. In law there are four parts; the quidlibet; the quidlibet; the quidlibet; and the sine qua non. Imprimis, the quidlibet, or who began first? Because in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that probis jokus, is absolute maris, sine jokus; which being elegantly & classically rendered into English is that whatsoever he be that give the first stroke, it was absolutely ill and without a joke. Secondly, the quidlibet, or damages; but that the law has nothing to do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all in clients perquisites, according to the ancient Norman motto; if he is cast, or castrandum, he is semper idem ruinandum.—Thirdly, quid-pro-quo, feccing counsel; giving words for money, or having money for words, according to that ancient Norman motto, "Sicurat lex," we live to perplex. Fourthly, the sine qua non; or, without something, what would anything be good for? Without a large wig what would be the outline of the law?

A CAUSE!

Jack the groom and Mary the cook-maid had a law suit, wherein Jack was plaintiff, and Mary, the cook-maid, defendant. Jack came home a little in liquor, and made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen, and determined to have a sop in the pan. Mary, the defendant, insisted on a right of refusal, (a sop in the pan you must know is a very serious thing, for, without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider a secretary of state as the nation's cook, the perquisites are the sop in the pan, with which omnium gatherum choose to grease their fingers.) Well, plaintiff Jack seized Mary by the left hand—there was the quidlibet: Mary took Jack by the right

hand and pulled him into the dripping; this was the quidlibet; now, if the dripping-pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into it; and if he had not been there, the dripping pan could not have received him—and this is law; and the loquaciousness of the law, is multiloquaciousness—(grasmuch—nevertheless—moreover—likewise, and also—

The liberty of the law is the happiness of Americans; and it is very happy for us Americans that we have the liberty to go to law.

Mobile Gaz.

EPIGRAM.

Dr. I Letsom, once died, in the newspapers, which were filled with his panegyrics. He resuscitated afterwards, and the account of his death was traced to his own pen. A wag wrote the following epigram on this circumstance:

They says, I'm dead—I says they lies,

I pukes, I bleeds, I sweats 'em;

I takes their fees, and then they dies!

With a'll my heart—I. Letsom.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

June 4.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARRIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cottons 64 & 44 Cambric

simere, do Muslins, do

Angola do Mull do

Coburg mix'd do Stripes do

Blue & Yellow India Book do

dia Nankeens, do Stripe & plaid

Cold twilled do, do Gingham, do

Plain & twilled, do Super London

black Bombazetts, do prints, do

White & black, do Ladies white & col-

Jeans, do ouroured Kid & Silk

44 Italian Grapes, do Gloves, do

White & black Pat- do Parasols,

tinett, do

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton

Hosiery.

Mens white & 84 64 & 44 Fancy

brown thread do, do Shawls, do

12 4 11 4 10 4 & Canton Crape do,

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White & coloured, do Black & green Flo-

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India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Bafias, do Sheetting,

Maimoodies, do do Shirting,

Salempore, and do White & Brown

Garruchs, do Russia Sheetting,

Furniture Dimity, do White & Brown

Russia Diaper, do Tickenburgs,

8 4 & 6 2 Table do, do Brown Burlaps,

Domestic stripes & do Hessian & Brown

plaids, do Rolls, do

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms

Annapolis, May 7.

tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, from the court of Appeals and Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John B. Robinson, of and to all that tract or parcel of land whereon the said John B. Robinson now resides, called Poplar Neck, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, being seized and taken to satisfy debts due to Mordecai Steuart, use of Ebenezer Thomas, use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt due Rachel Steuart, use James Beck.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff.

A. A. County,

May 28.

4

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels, for the express purpose of sailing them as Packets between this City and Baltimore. The cabins are spacious, elegant, and comfortable, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passage, and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted, but avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may be said to contain.

They keep as a Dragoon a large, well built Schooner, which will take freight to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situate near the dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own, as diligently to counteract the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home themselves, in preference to going with us to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis, with those who live in a town which has been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to be their own convenience to continue upon it, take their off likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a water carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is that the very persons who thus do us wrong, have, when it was needful to them, requested us to transport their business to Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never asked or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of spirit or feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, continue to perform the unprofitable job of those who thus throw their profitable own into the hands of others? We think there are none who would, and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of freight. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular lines and coming upon the water ever the meeting of the legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chancery made it necessary for strangers to visit the city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat—this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would hesitate to do any thing consistent with our own safety, but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing but a foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who are inconsiderately talked of what is ought to be, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act allowing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from a season of the year when the weather is usually element, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are had up account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the line so low as to be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifices of time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them call and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we say is not correct, let them expose the delusion of it to the world. Still in defiance of this, if there are, among those whose interests a Steam Boat has lead them to take a too ready in favour of one, any two or three who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will contribute with them in putting one upon the line. If there are none such to be found because of the great hazard and danger to the undertaking, we hope that our friends, against us, for not doing so without any acies, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, whenever Annapolis improves so far as to promise support adequate to the expense of a Steam Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake, and until such time arrives, we are reasonable man ought to expect us, alone, to do so.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818.

2

SEVERN CHURCH NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Severn Church who have actually paid their respective subscriptions, are invited to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the accounts relating to the Church are deposited, and where they will be able to see how their money has been applied for sixty days, in order that they may see also what amount is due from the subscribers, and what balance is in the hands of the Trustees.

Matthias Hammond, Treasurer.

Augustine Gambrill, Secy.

June 11, 1818.

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Ordered. This

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BRANCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways," published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette and Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette at Annapolis.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdeemeanors; and whereas, it has been found that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of such negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected by parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming possession, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a bona fide resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person to be so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for any term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, or to any person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the intent and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where the said sale or sale he made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is not a bona fide resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contingency any such servant or slave, who may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contingency any such servant or slave who may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county to which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county or of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence, and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a second time, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5, 1818. **Lancelot Warfield.**

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

Whereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceivable brand or mark, with tail, trots and canters, and has been worked in geers.

Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 25th day of May, 1818.

JOHN YOUNG.

June 11, 1818.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber, Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Water. For terms apply to the subscriber.

May 21, 1818. **Frederick Grammer.**

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11, 1818.

PUBLIC CIRCLE.

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kibb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynard, Jeremiah Hughes, F. Hollingsworth.

Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Marsh, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills; A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

June 11, 1818. **Jacob Williams, ex'r.**

CHARLES FRAZIER,

SIDLER,

Intending to remove from this city requests all persons indebted to him for work to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as a longer indulgence than three weeks from the date hereof, will not be given. Those who fail to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, who will be directed to proceed against them according to law. Annapolis, June 11, 1818. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county. Orphans Court,

May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, senr late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

May 26, 1818.

SEVERN CHURCH

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Severn Church, who have actually paid their respective subscriptions are invited to call at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the accounts relating to the Church are deposited, and where they will be left for sixty days, in order that they may see how their money has been applied, as also what amount is due from the subscribers, and what balance is due the Trustees.

Matthew Hammond, Trustees.

Augustine Gambrill, 3w.

June 11, 1818.

Baltimore and West River

Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skillful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN.

June 11, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 25.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles County, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

A stranger, in a state of derangement, came to this city about a fortnight ago, his melancholy situation soon attracted the notice of some of the citizens, who from motives of humanity, had him lodged in the county prison, where he would receive medical aid, and every necessary nourishment and attention. All these, though faithfully afforded him, proved vain, and on Friday night the 19th instant, he breathed his last. His remains were decently interred on the day following.

By information obtained from papers found in his possession, (one of which was an honourable discharge from the service of the U. States, and the other a certificate of his being entitled to half pay,) it appears that his name was JOHN REAN, that he belonged to the state of New-York; that he served as a marine on board the frigate President, at the time of her capture, and was wounded in the action.

As it is believed a small sum of half pay was due Rean, at the time of his decease, we have been requested to state that the papers mentioned are now in the possession of Mr. Christopher Holme, of this town, who will transmit them by mail to any surviving relative of the deceased, who may claim them; provided such claim be accompanied with evidence of right to them.

A number of the citizens of this town and county, having petitioned his Excellency the Governor to order a Special Court to try the two negroes committed to our gaol for rapes, he has authorised the holding a court for that purpose on Monday the 6th July next.

The U. States schooner Hornet and Despatch, under the command of Lieut. Ramage and Smeed, arrived here on Monday morning last. On board these vessels came the gallant Captains Warrington and Elliott, of the Navy, and Generals Bernard and Swift, Colonels M'Rea and Armstrong, and Major Kearney, and Lieutenant Pousant, of the Engineers. These gentlemen compose the board of Commissioners appointed by the general government to make a survey of the several harbours and rivers spoken of as places near which the contemplated Naval Arsenal ought to be established. They commenced an examination of this harbour and Severn River on Tuesday, and it is presumed will complete their survey this day.

By a late arrival from Gibraltar, intelligence has been received that the U. S. ship Washington, Com. Canby, was lying off that port, and would sail on her return home about the 17th of May. Her officers and crew were reported to be in good health.

THE MAMMOTH.

A letter from a gentleman near Fort Wayne to the Secretary of the Western Emigrant Society, lately published in the Western Spy, in describing that country gives the following particulars concerning this animal.

Perhaps this country affords more recent remains of the mammoth than any other. Such specimens as I have seen are less decayed. It is no more than 70 or 80 years since the last of them existed. Last fall an old Indian, in testimony of an account he had been given me of the mammoth, and the skeletons he knew of, brought me a grader, that from its appearance I would not suppose had been more than 3 or 4 years since it had been in the use of its original proprietor. It has some of the masticated food adher-

ing to the recesses of the grinder, so fresh as to be perfectly distinguished as such. The Indian has engaged to conduct me next spring to the spot where he took the grinder, and where he believes the rest of the skeleton to be, principally covered with soft mud—and to another one that he says he thinks is as perfect as that.

The Indians give some account of the external appearance and habit of this huge animal. They say, that he was of a dark brown colour, of very long hair, formed something like a hog, large pendulous ears, small sharp eyes, resembling those of a hog, divided hoof, very long in proportion to the width, and no trunk like that of the elephant.

I endeavoured to learn the manner in which the tusks were inserted, whether the curve was up or down, but could not learn from them. They say he did not lie down, but he rested leaning against a tree. His food soft wood, of which he ate the whole trees of the largest size, as well as the small, and was very partial to the Lynd; and that he was in no degree carnivorous; that he was not a great rambler; he rested at night for a length of time at the same spot, removing his nightly resting place only from scarcity of food.

The following singular fact is stated in the Troy Gazette of Tuesday.—A Cow and her calf were crossing the ferry at this city a few days since, when the cow jumped overboard—the calf immediately followed, and seized its dam by the ear, and did not leave its hold until both were safely landed, after swimming more than a quarter of a mile.

Pittsfield, (Mass.) June 10.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

The blood of the Mad Dog, mentioned in our last, which was killed in the chamber of a house in the Shaker Village, judged to be about a quart, was taken up and buried about four feet from a large pear tree, in full bloom and very thrifty. The third day after, the tree was completely withered to the highest branches; and it continues to wither as fast as if it were cut down. In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap, and convey its deadly influence into every part of the tree.

It is stated, upon the authority of the most intelligent navigators, that upwards of 20,000 square miles of ice have disappeared from the Greenland seas within the last two years. The approximation of such an immense body of ice to the shores of Europe and America, may in a great measure account for the astonishing changes which the temperature of both hemispheres has undergone.

Charleston Times.

Charleston, June 7.

RAFS.

We learn, that the Rice Fields, in Georgetown district, have been assailed, within the last few weeks, by a new and heretofore unknown enemy—the Rats—who have made serious inroads upon this important staple of our country in its infant state. It appears that they have taken up their habitations in the adjacent banks, from whence they sallied out at night, and commit the most destructive ravages. No effectual expedient has yet been devised for destroying them—it is said they are so numerous, in some fields, that thirty have been destroyed by a single discharge of musket.

Courier.

From the Boston Centinel, of Saturday.

MORE SEA SERPENTS.

We can vouch for the intelligence and veracity of the medium through which we have received the following information, so interesting to the Naturalists of our country:

Passengers just arrived from Eastport report, that a Capt. Haggens, of Frenchman's Bay, arrived there a day or two before they left, who informs, that about 10 leagues S. S. W. of Monhegan he saw an object at the distance, as he supposed, of about a league, which had the appearance of a whale. As he drew nearer this animal suddenly rose with his head about five feet out of water, and came towards the vessel with astonishing velocity; he came immediately alongside the vessel, so near that he could have reached him with an oar, and extended beyond the vessel considerably; the vessel is eighty feet in length. His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his

breast, without fins and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark colour. He had several bunches on his head, and his motion was of an undulatory kind, his tail shaped like that of a whale; his body about the size of a grampus, say four feet diameter. He soon disappeared, and very soon he saw two others of the same description, but considerably smaller. They came immediately before the vessel, and when within sixteen feet he fired upon one of them, when he immediately disappeared, with a motion so quick as to throw the water on board the vessel. This animal spouted the water downwards. His men were so much alarmed with the appearance of these animals that they ran up the shores.

Capt. Haggens is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport. June 10, schr. Gen. Brewer.

New-York, June 17.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

This monster made his appearance in Sag Harbour on Sunday last. A party of gentlemen from this city, who were engaged trout-fishing down the Island, immediately abandoned their sport for this more noble game, and as they have offered a handsome reward for the capture of the Whalers of Sag Harbour, in securing him, we have sanguine hopes of it is wonderful animal being shortly exhibited in our city—to the confusion of all unbelievers.

We were at first disposed to doubt the truth of the report, that General Jackson had taken Pensacola, by storm. Further information induces a belief that the report is probably true. We have also reason to suppose that the president has positive information of the fact; and that the attack on, and occupation of the place, in that way, was not authorised by any instructions from the executive.—It is probable that the Spanish minister has received the information mentioned in an article which we copy from the Democratic Press; and, it is more than probable, that some persons at Washington are very much perplexed by the recent occurrences.

Fed. Gaz.

Dundas, (U. C.) June 2.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday the 23d inst. a Mrs. Cornell, of Farnborough-East, having to leave her house to shear a sheep, at or near the door, placed her child (9 months old) on a blanket near the door. Mr. Cornell some short time after, when about to leave the house, to look up the child, supposing it too cold and placed it nearer to the fire, and then went to his plough. He had not been gone long before the child was heard both by the father and mother to scream immoderately, the mother thought the crying proceeded from crossness, and as the father was the farthest off did not give any immediate attention to the cries of distress, but at last he was induced to leave his plough and go into the house, where, shocking to relate, the infant had crawled backwards, as is supposed, into the fire, and its little feet and legs were so dreadfully burnt, that it lingered in excruciating pain till the morning following, and then died.

From the Georgia Journal of June 2. Extract from the talk of general William McIntosh, commanding the Creek warriors, on his arrival at Coweta from the late campaign against the hostiles, to major general Andrew Jackson, dated Fort Mitchell, May 5, 1818.

My Friend, When I returned to my town, I heard with regret that my uncle (Howard) and family had been murdered, and that their town was destroyed. If an Indian kills a white man, I will have him punished—if a white man kills an Indian, he ought to be punished. I wish you to find out who has done this murder, and let me know what those Indians have done that made the white men kill our people.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, May 7th, 1818.

Sir, You will send or deliver personally as you may deem most advisable, the enclosed talk to Kinnard, with instructions to explain the substance to the Chehaw warriors.

You will proceed thence to Hartford in Georgia, and use your endeavours to arrest and deliver over

in irons to the military authority at Fort Hawkins, captain Wright of the Georgia militia, who has been guilty of the outrage against the women and superannuated men of the Chehaw village. Should Wright have left Hartford, you will call upon the governor of Georgia to aid you in his arrest.

To enable you to execute the above order, you are authorised to take in company with you, the Tennesseeans that went from here lately to Fort Scott, & await, if you think it necessary, the arrival of the Georgians now on march under major Porter. You will direct the officer commanding Fort Hawkins to keep captain Wright in close confinement until the will of the President be known.

The accompanying letters for the secretary of war, and governor of Georgia, you will take charge of until you reach a post office.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major Gen. Com'g. Major John M. Davis, asst. ins. gen'l.

*The substance of this talk was, that the Chehaws should not attempt to take any satisfaction themselves, for the outrage committed on them; that their father, the President of the United States, would see them justified, to whom he has reported the circumstance.

Dublin, Ga. 24th May, 1818.

Sir, I am directed by major general Andrew Jackson, commanding the division of the South, to arrest you and conduct you to Fort Hawkins, where you are to remain until the pleasure of the president of the United States be known on your case.

You will, therefore, consider yourself in arrest, and proceed accordingly.

By order—I am respectfully

yours, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS, asst. ins. gen. U. S. Army. Captain Obed Wright, Georgia militia.

Chambers, 28th May, 1818.

Present their honours,

Robert Wynn, William Bivin, and James Fleming,

The court met for the purpose of hearing Obed Wright, who was brought up before them upon a writ of habeas corpus, which is as follows:

Georgia—Baldwin county.

To any justice of the inferior court:

The petition of Obed Wright sheweth, that he is detained in confinement by major Davis, an officer of the United States service, and he therefore prays the benefit of a habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of his confinement and detention.

SEABORN JONES,

Attorney for petitioner.

May 28th, 1818.

To major Davis, an officer in the U. States service.

It appearing from the petition of Obed Wright that he is now kept in custody by you, and he having prayed a writ of habeas corpus you are therefore, hereby commanded that you bring before me, at the court-house of this county, by the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon of this day, the body of the said Obed Wright, by whatever he may be known; with you, together with the cause of his commitment and detention, that he may be dealt with according to law. Fail not, and have you then and there this writ. Given under my hand this 28th May, 1818.

WM. BIVINS, J. I. C.

Habeas Corpus—By the Constitution of the U. States and of the state of Georgia.

Milledgeville, 28th May, 1818.

I have the said Obed Wright in court, together with the cause of his commitment and detention.

JOHN M. DAVIS,

Asst. insp. gen. U. S. army.

Major John M. Davis, assistant inspector general of the U. States army, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus this day served on him, having produced the body of said Obed Wright, mentioned in the habeas corpus, before the court, together with the cause of his commitment and detention; and the court on consideration, deeming that no sufficient cause is shewn for his detention—in motion, ordered, that he be discharged forthwith.

Robert Wynn, William Bivin, and James Fleming.

Georgia—Baldwin county. In Thomas H. Kennan, clerk of the inferior court of said county, do hereby certify that the preceding pages contain a true copy of the proceedings on the trial of Obed Wright in consequence of his confinement and detention, &c. Given under my hand and seal, this 28th May, 1818. THOMAS H. KENNAN.

St. Thomas, April 30.

It is with the greatest concern we have to mention the death of Lieut. Col. Erskine, Lord Erskine's youngest son, on his passage to Caylon. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain as a Captain of Light Infantry in the 51st Regiment, and behaved with gallantry in the battles of the Pyrennees, where being shot in the thigh, he was sent home by the Medical Board, and his recovery was placed by the Duke of York on the Staff of the Army in the Adjutant General's Department, when the Duke of Wellington took the command in Blenheim. He was in the battle of the 18th June, and afterwards on the 18th the battle of Waterloo, where his station placed him in the dangerous position of being attendant on the Duke of Wellington, around whom almost every officer was either killed or wounded. Amongst the rest this brave young man had his left arm carried off by a cannon ball which passed along the other, and bare the whole of it, by which he lost the use of two of his fingers but that arm was saved. When the cannon-shot had thrown him from his horse, and as he lay bleeding upon the ground in this marvellous condition, the Prussian musketry and trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm, and waving it around him, cheered his companions in the midst of the dying and the dead. The Duke of Wellington being then close by him, deemed he might be carried to his tent. Colonel Erskine was only 25 years of age, and has left three sons and a daughter, and an infant of a few months old.

PAYING FOR PEEPING.

Two women were lately prosecuted in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county for the crime of eaves dropping, or listening under the eaves or walls of a house. It appeared, however, the course of the trial, that instead of eaves dropping outside of the house, they had only been peeping through the key hole of a door in side of the house. The jury acquitted them of eaves dropping, but directed they should pay the cost of prosecution, which amounted to about \$70.—Freeman's Journal.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post.

Our lord, the king, having been made acquainted with the consultation which the committee of justice with associates from that supreme tribunal, made to his majesty on the 4th of October last, has minutely examined the proceedings touching the law suit pending between Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States of America, and Mr. John Macdonald, subject of his Britannic majesty, about the recovery of 1,000,000 reals and 20 maravedis, which was by Mr. Meade delivered as a deposit. It appearing satisfactorily proved by the said proceedings, that the deposit was really made in cash, that the royal treasury had acknowledged it so, and that in consequence thereof Mr. Meade could not be considered as a bankrupt, nor subject to the imprisonment he was suffering; and although the like knowledge of the said deposit had been made by several royal ministers, by the depositions of the ministers of the royal treasury committed in the said supreme tribunal by the department of the secretary of state, by that of the royal treasury, and directly by the same supreme tribunal in the committee of justice, his majesty has been pleased to request again the opinion of the treasury department, touching a subsidy which has such an intimate relation with the credit of his royal treasury. By the exposition made by said department, his majesty has been confirmed in the opinion he had long entertained; that the treasury could not but acknowledge that the aforesaid deposit had been really and effectually made in cash, and therefore ought to return the same amount in the same kind, in consequence thereof his majesty has ordered, that as speedily as

able the sum aforesaid be delivered to the chamber of commerce (com- mado) who has the cognizance of the suit pending between the par- ties as aforesaid.

His majesty has seen realized with the greatest sorrow, the dis- agreeable consequences which were anticipated by Mr. Meade's arrest; this incident having raised perplex- ing difficulties in the important re- lations between the government of his majesty and the United States of America at the most critical con- juncture, giving reasons to the strong reprobation of the latter, in sup- port of those of their minister at Madrid, supposed to have been neg- lected; exciting thereby through the newspapers, the most unfavorable and alarming impressions in that country against the interest of his majesty; who has lately received in- formation of the congress having resolved with the greatest energy to proceed to make severe reprisals on the subjects of his majesty.

In consequence whereof, and the motives on which the royal order of April 25th, 1816, no longer exist- ing, and likewise those upon which the committee of justice of that Supreme Tribunal had maintained the imprisonment of Mr. R. Meade, being void, his majesty has been obliged to resolve that he shall be set at liberty; that the said Meade be considered as duly and lawfully made, and at the charge of the royal treasury; and that the suit in all other points be con- sidered as the law directs.

Of which I acquaint the secre- tary of that supreme tribunal, by virtue of a royal order for their dis- cretion, and to the end of its most exact and speedy accomplishment.

God preserve your lordship many years.

At the Palace, April 20, 1818.

(Signed) JOSE PIZARRO.

To the Secretary of the Supreme Council of War.

From the Aurora.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON.

There has been a sort of croc- oile lamination passing through the newspapers—on the subject of health and the asserted deter- mination of major general Jackson, to resign his commission in the ar- my. We can assure our readers, that general Jackson was in vigor- ous health at the last advices, and but so far from intimating a dispo- sition to retire from the army, that he relinquished the disposition before which he had expressed when at Washington—he has in- stead expressed a determination to remain longer than he originally in- tended, in consequence of having discovered an infamous intrigue which has commenced with a view to drive him from the army, in or- der to make way for some person who has by intrigue, puffing and flattery, sought to press himself in the public, at the expense of a man; but general Jackson is a man to be treated in such a manner; and has been fully posses- sed for seven months past of foul & artful artifices to undermine him and his reputation.

There is a paper published at Boston which is called the Patriot, in the echo of the secretary of state's puffers; this paper has talk- ed a great deal about republican im- putations, in the paper of the 8th instant, and seeks to warn the pub- lic against favouring such imputa- tions of ingratitude on the present administration; but should it appear that the present administration has not as ready and willing an ear to the proposed ostracism of the victor of Orleans, as was by the same men, and the same set of intriguers suc- cessful against the ablest & oldest soldier of the country, gen. Wilkin- son; what shall be said of republi- can gratitude?

The public will hear more of this iniquitous business—but it is alter- ed no more than a single thread in an infamous tissue of corrupt in- trigues, in which the principles of representative government are no more regarded than at the court of the adored Ferdinand.

FOREIGN.

New-York, June 20.

Arrived at this port yesterday morning, the line ship Courier, cap- tained by Lieut. in 43 days from Liver- pool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their London corre- spondent, London papers to the 29th of April. To the friendly attention of Captain Bowne, we are also indebted for a file of the latest Lon- don and Liverpool papers.

Advice from Italy mention that the Princess of Wales is in bad

health, and that she has sold her estate on the Lake of Como.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition, which sailed for the North Pole on the 23d of April, were compelled to return on the 25th with the loss of anchors.

A fleet of Spanish Transports, with the officers and seamen of the Russian squadron recently sold to the Spanish government, touched at Deal on the 28th of April on their way to the Baltic.

Bell's Messenger of the 27th of April says, it is rumored that the Duke of Clarence has resolved to persevere in his determination of marriage with the Princess of Sax- Meiningen, notwithstanding the vote of the house of commons, in her serene highness shall continue her consent.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess Dowager of Leiningen, is announced in the Frank- fort Gazette of the 18th, in an au- thentic shape, as being positively decided upon. It is added, "that Privy Counsellor Baron Von Scho- nitz is gone to Stuttgart, in order to make some arrangements on this subject, as has also the British Am- bassador to the court of Wirtem- berg."

The Prince and Princess of Hesse Homberg, were to leave England for the Continent, in the month of May. Prince Leopold was to visit the Continent about the same time.

The committee who were appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, have con- cluded to construct the proposed temple of the Genotaph on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its being appropriated to the purposes of divine worship, and constituted a free church.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, was to visit London about the middle of May.

The Society for the encourage- ment of the Arts, are directing their attention to the best means of pre- venting forgeries of Bank Notes.

A line of Packets were to be im- mediately established between Lit- tle Hampton, in Sussex, and Havre de Grace, by which the distance be- tween London and Paris will be considerably shortened.

Harriet Shelton, who was con- victed of uttering forged Bank of England Notes, was executed on the 25th of April. The particulars of this case were published in the Commercial Advertiser of May 27. This unfortunate woman was sup- ported by three or four persons until a few minutes before she was launched into eternity.

A London paper of the 28th of April in speaking of the French af- fairs observes "that the trial of the murderers of M. Fualdes, has kept pace with the Budget, and the two are so inseparably in our minds, that we do not imagine we shall ever hear of one without remembering the other. This murder is the most atrocious, we have any record of."

The deliberate extension of the living body of Fualdes upon a table; the holding him with his face downwards, and his throat bare, over a pall; the cutting his throat, & receiving the blood in this vessel, that the floor might not be stained; the carrying out the body to throw it into a river, and the emptying of the pall upon an adjoining dung-hill, are all so many horrible circumstan- ces to which the annals of our criminal trials can produce no paral- lel, and altogether compose a mur- der worthy of the most energetic days of Revolutionary France. One still more horrible circumstance, in- deed we have omitted in the above enumeration, namely, that the woman who held the pall, stirred up the blood with her hands, lest it should become clotted, and might not pour so clean from the wood.

The burning alive of the Lynch family in Ireland, and the adding more straw to the flames in proportion as the screams of the women and chil- dren were heard, is the only suit- able parallel; but it does not appear that any women were concerned in this transaction. By what we can understand of the evidence, Ma- dame Manson, who was in the house upon some intrigue, was discovered and brought from a remote chamber by Bastien, who to render all secure was about to murder her upon the spot, but was prevented by Jauson who exacted from her an oath of secrecy. Gratitude to Jauson, as her deliverer, has given the charac- ter of mystery to her evidence, whilst Bastien seeing the motive of her silence, and presuming too far upon it, dares her to the discovery, and insinuates his own innocence upon her silence.

The 35th regiment, under the command of Col. Lorenzo Moore, is ordered to embark for Quebec. The 98th, Col. Daniell, is ordered for Halifax.

From the report of the select committee on the poor laws, it ap- pears that the average sum raised by assessment for the relief of the poor, in the three years ending in 1750, was only 1730,133. The average of three years ending in 1815, amounted to the enormous sum of 18,164,496.

Accounts from China state, that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Chinese author- ities and the British traders, res- pecting reported smuggling by the country ships. Bonds had been de- manded from the owners which were refused.

The progress of the Contagious Fever in Ireland, has been very de- solating in many parishes.

The King of Prussia, is expected to visit Paris in the month of Aug- ust.

The following are the persons chosen to form the military com- mittee of the German Diet: The imperial Austrian Minister, Presi- dent of the Diet, Count Buol Scha- uentzen; the Prussian Minister, Count Vander Coltz; the Bavarian Minister, Baron Van Arctin, the Hanoverian Minister, M. Von M- tens; the Wertenburg Minister, Baron Wangenshain, the Danish Min- ister for Holstein and Lauenburg, Count Gyben; and the minister of Mecklenburgh, Baron Van Prosen.

By an official statement it appears that there were burnt in Russia, af- ter the retreat of the French, the bodies of two hundred and forty- three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty three thousand, one hundred and forty two horses.

Constantinople, March 28.

We have received some details here, respecting the revolution which took place in Algiers. The new Day named by the Moors, having been taken by the Moors, the natives of the country, was con- ducted to their Chief, who had seized on the treasures, the magazines, &c. and had carried off every thing to a fort which commanded the town, and where he also had retired. The chief, although half a savage, and the generosity, not only to grant him his life, but even to grant him several millions of piastres, with two slaves, and contented himself with banishing him to Mahon, where the exiled Day has for some time resided. This Day has determined to come to Constantinople to pro- pose to the Porte to march against the Moorish Chief, if they would grant him troops and munitions, to join himself with an army now en- camped on the mountains in the vicinity of Algiers, and which only awaits his Highness's orders to act. It is not yet known what part the Divan will adopt.

The Dey is clothed in a beautiful lace dress, like that of officers in the Turkish marine, but he keeps his legs naked, according to the cus- toms of the Algerines. Under the former Dey he held the title gen- eral, commanding a corps in the ar- my.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
24th June, 1818.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Mon- day in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen direc- tors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown. By order,

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Re- publican, Annapolis, and Federal Ga- zette and American, Baltimore, are re- quested to publish the above once a week for four weeks.

Wheeler & Weedon,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Cabinet- Making, Carpentering, Upholstering, Curtain Hanging and Papering Busi- ness, at their shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in this city. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure all who may favour them with encour- agement, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. They will attend at the residence of all country gentlemen who may want work done in either of the two last lines on a short notice, and perform their work on mo- derate terms, and with neatness and despatch.

Annapolis, June 25. 3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honour- able the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at McLaughlin's tavern, Ellicott's Mills, on Friday the 17th day of July next, All such proportional parts of each of the tracts of Land conveyed by James Barnes, of Adam, to his sons George and Adam Barnes, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the claim of Elias Ellicott, and others. Terms of sale, one third Cash on the ratifica- tion of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in 18 months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond with ap- proved security to be given. On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. Welch of Ben. Trustee.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late William McCauley are informed, that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on Saturday the eleventh day of July next, at the store of Evans & Ig- hart, in Annapolis, they are requested to forward their claims to the subscri- ber previous to that day.

JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r.
June 25. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis will meet at the Ball Room, on Monday the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing a Wood Corder, a Weigher of Hay, a Collector and Sheriff, a Superintendent of the Chimneys, and Clerk to the Market.

At the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M. of the same day an election will be held, for two Common Councilmen, in the Corporation aforesaid.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, CLK.
June 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Tucker late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and to use indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN A. TUCKER, Adm'r.
June 25. 3w.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARRIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cotton cas- suimers,	6 1 & 14 Cambric
Angora do	Muslins do
Coburg mixed do	Mail do
Blue & Yellow In- dia Nankeens,	Stripes do
Cord twilled do	Book do
Plain & twilled black Bombazetts	Stripes & plaid
White & black	Ginghams,
Jeans,	Super London
4 1 Italian Crapes	prints,
White & black Pat- tinet,	Ladies white & co- loured kid & Silk
	Gloves,
	Parasols,

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	8 4 6 4 & 4 4 Fan- cy Shawls,
12 4 11 4 10 1 & 9 1 knotted coun- terpanes,	Canton Crapes do.
White & coloured	7 8 & 1 1 Irish Lin- en,
Marseilles Vest- ings,	Black & green Flo- rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Booties,	do. Sheetting,
Mammoodas,	do. Shirting,
Salemport, and	White & Brown
Gorahs,	Russia Sheetting,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Ticklenburgs,
8 1 & 6 4 Table do.	Brown Burlaps,
Domestic stripes & plaids,	Hessian & Brown
	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,
QUEEN'S WARE, &
Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,
FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual cus- tomers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7. 3w.

MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sun- dry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem- ber session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be dis- charged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be in- serted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely, Jm.

June 1, 1818. 4

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at this Office,
The Laws of Maryland,
Passed in the Session, 1817.
Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,
The Votes & Proceedings
Of last Session.
Price—\$ 1 50.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence E. Thomson, esq. having pro- duced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the peo- ple of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Mary- land, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of Ame- rica,

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence E. Thomson, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby re- cognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such func- tions, powers and privileges, as are al- lowed to Vice Consuls of the most fa- voured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be here- unto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be pub- lished eight times in the Federal Ga- zette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.

May 21.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Declaration on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do., Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

June 11.

